Appendix B:

Clark County Air Quality Regulations Affecting Ozone Precursor Pollutants

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 0, Definitions	All, including VOC and NO_x	All	All	"ACTUAL EMISSIONS" means the actual rate of EMISSIONS of a pollutant from an EMISSION UNIT, as determined in accordance with the following: (a) In general, ACTUAL EMISSIONS as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the EMISSION UNIT actually emitted the pollutant during the two (2) year period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of normal source operation. The CONTROL OFFICER shall allow the use of a different time period upon determination that it is more representative of normal source operation. ACTUAL EMISSIONS shall be calculated using the EMISSION UNIT'S actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period. (b) The CONTROL OFFICER may presume that source specific ALLOWABLE EMISSIONS for an EMISSIONS UNIT are equivalent to the ACTUAL EMISSIONS of such EMISSION UNIT. (c) For any EMISSION UNIT, except as specified in (d), which has not begun normal operations on the particular date, ACTUAL EMISSIONS shall equal the POTENTIAL TO EMIT of such EMISSION UNIT on that date. (d) For an ELECTRIC UTILITY STEAM GENERATING UNIT (other than a new unit or the replacement of an existing unit) ACTUAL EMISSIONS of the unit following the physical or operational change shall equal the representative ACTUAL EMISSIONS of the unit, provided the source owner or operator maintains and submits to the CONTROL OFFICER on an annual basis for a period of five (5) years from the date the unit resumes regular operation, information demonstrating that the physical or operational change did not result in an EMISSIONS increase. A longer period, not to exceed ten (10) years, may be required by the CONTROL OFFICER if he determines such a period to be more representative of normal source post-change operations.		First shown amended date is 7/9/87; also amended on 12/4/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
					"ACTUAL INITIAL START-UP DATE" means the date when any new or Modified EMISSION UNIT within a new or Modified STATIONARY SOURCE COMMENCES operation for any reason.	
					"AIRPLANE REFUELING AREA" means a place capable of receiving, storing and dispensing one or more types of GASOLINE for consumption by airplanes.	
					"AIR POLLUTION" means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one or more air pollutants or any combination thereof in such quantity and duration as may tend to: Injure human health or welfare, animal or plant life, or property; Limit visibility or interfere with scenic, esthetic and historic values of the STATE; Interfere with the enjoyment of life or property.	
					"AIR QUALITY AREA" means the AIRSHED REGIONS within Clark County, Nevada designated as a serious NONATTAINMENT AREA, moderate NONATTAINMENT AREA, MANAGEMENT AREA, or a PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION (PSD) AREA.	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 0, Definitions	All, including VOC and NO_x	All	All		"AIRSHED REGION" or "AIRSHED" means an area within Clark County, Nevada consisting of one HYDROGRAPHIC AREA . . . . If a HYDROGRAPHIC AREA extends beyond the boundary of Clark County and the STATE of Nevada, only the portion that is within the boundary of Nevada is included in the definition of AIRSHED REGION.	First shown amended date is 7/9/87; also amended on 12/4/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
					"AIR QUALITY PLANNING REGION" means an area within Clark County, Nevada consisting of one HYDROGRAPHIC AREA, as listed in the definition of AIRSHED REGION, which is used for air quality planning purposes.	
				"ALLOWABLE EMISSIONS" means the EMISSIONS rate of a STATIONARY SOURCE calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the source (unless the source is subject to FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE limits which restrict the operating rate, hours of operation, or both) and the most stringent of the following: (a) The applicable standards as set forth in 40 CFR Parts 60, 61 and 63; (b) The applicable STATE Implementation Plan (SIP) EMISSIONS limitation, including those with a future compliance date; or (c) The EMISSIONS rate specified as a FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE permit condition, including those with a future compliance date.		
					"AMBIENT AIR" means that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access. Land owned or controlled by the STATIONARY SOURCE and to which public access is precluded by a fence, physical barriers, or other effective means as approved by the CONTROL OFFICER is exempted from the AMBIENT AIR.	
					"APEX VALLEY" means the geographical area that coincides with the boundary of HYDROGRAPHIC AREA 216 (also known as Garnet Valley) as reported in the Hydrographic Areas Map, prepared by the Division of Water Resources, Rev. 9/71. An approximate map is contained in the definition of HYDROGRAPHIC AREAS.	
					"APPLICABLE REQUIREMENT" means all of the following as they apply to EMISSION UNITS in a PART 70 SOURCE: (a) Any standard or requirement included in an applicable STATE Implementation Plan (SIP) approved by EPA or Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) promulgated by EPA under Title I of the ACT, including any revisions to an Implementation Plan promulgated in 40 CFR Part 52. (b) Any term or condition of any preconstruction permit. (c) Any requirement under Section 111 (New Source Performance Standards) of the ACT. (d) Any requirement under Section 112 (HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS) of the ACT. (e) Any standard or requirement of the regulations promulgated pursuant to Title IV (Acid Rain) of the ACT. (f) Any requirements established pursuant to Section 504(b) or Section 114(a)(3) (Monitoring, Analysis and Compliance) of the ACT. (g) Any requirement relating to solid WASTE INCINERATION under Section 129 (Solid WASTE Combustion) of the ACT. (h) Any requirement for consumer or commercial products under Section 183(e) (Ozone) of the ACT.	

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Section 0, Definitions	All, including VOC and NO_x	All	All		(i) Any requirement for tank vessels under Section 183(f) (Tank Vessel Standards) of the ACT. (j) Any standard or requirement of the regulations promulgated to protect stratospheric ozone under Title VI of the ACT, unless the EPA determines that any such requirement need not be contained in a PART 70 PERMIT. (k) Any national AMBIENT AIR quality standard or increment or visibility requirement under Part C of Title 1 of the ACT, but only as it would apply to temporary sources permitted pursuant to Section 504(e) (Temporary Sources) of the ACT.	First shown amended date is 7/9/87; also amended on 12/4/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
					"APPLICATION AREA" means the area where surface coating is applied by spraying, dipping or flow-coating techniques.	
					"AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT/OPERATING PERMIT AMENDMENT" means any change to an AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT and/or OPERATING PERMIT that documents the following: (a) any change to AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT and/or OPERATING PERMIT that does not qualify as an ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGE or MODIFICATION or (b) the removal of any EMISSION UNIT.	
					"AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT CERTIFICATE" or "AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT" means that certificate issued, after review of a new or modified STATIONARY SOURCE, which constitutes approval to COMMENCE CONSTRUCTION or MODIFICATION of such source. "BANKING" means, the procedures which allow the CONTROL OFFICER to collect, identify, track, store, and reserve EMISSION REDUCTION CREDITS for future air quality management use, including sale, transfer or demonstration of maintenance or progress towards attainment, subject to conditions set out in Sections 58 and 59.	
				"BASELINE" means the ACTUAL EMISSIONS of a source as determined by Section 12.		
					"BASELINE AREA" means any intrastate area (and every part thereof) designated as attainment or unclassifiable under section 107(d)(1)(D) or (E) of the ACT in which the major source or major MODIFICATION establishing the NON-MAJOR SOURCE BASELINE DATE would construct or would have an air quality impact equal to or greater than 1 µg/m3 (annual average) of the pollutant for which the minor source baseline date is established.	
				"BASELINE CONCENTRATION" means that ambient concentration level which exists in the BASELINE area at the time of the applicable NON-MAJOR SOURCE BASELINE Date. A BASELINE CONCENTRATION is determined for each REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT for which a BASELINE date is established and shall include: (a) The ACTUAL EMISSIONS representative of sources in existence on the applicable NON-MAJOR SOURCE BASELINE Date, except as provided below; and (b) The ALLOWABLE EMISSIONS of MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCES which COMMENCED CONSTRUCTION before the MAJOR SOURCE BASELINE Date but were not in operation by the applicable NON-MAJOR SOURCE BASELINE Date.		

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Section 0, Definitions	All, including VOC and NO_x	All	All	(c) The following shall not be included in the BASELINE CONCENTRATION and will affect the applicable maximum allowable increase(s): (1) ACTUAL EMISSIONS for any MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE on which CONSTRUCTION COMMENCED after the MAJOR SOURCE BASELINE Date; and (2) ACTUAL EMISSIONS increases and decreases at any STATIONARY SOURCE occurring after the NON-MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE BASELINE Date.		First shown amended date is 7/9/87; also amended on 12/4/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
				"BASELINE EMISSIONS" means the lowest of actual, SIP-allowable or RACT-allowable EMISSIONS of a stationary source.		
					"BEGIN ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION" means in general, initiation of physical on-site CONSTRUCTION activities on an EMISSION UNIT which are of a permanent nature. Such activities include, but are not limited to, installation of building supports and foundations, laying of underground pipe work, and CONSTRUCTION of permanent storage structures. With respect to a change in method of operation this term refers to those on-site activities other than preparatory activities which mark the initiation of the change.	
				"BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY" means an EMISSIONS limitation (including a visible EMISSION standard) based on the maximum degree of reduction for each pollutant subject to regulation under the Clean Air Act which would be emitted from any proposed STATIONARY SOURCE or MODIFICATION which the CONTROL OFFICER, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such source or MODIFICATION through application of production processes or available methods, systems, and techniques, including FUEL cleaning or treatment or innovative FUEL combustion techniques for control of such pollutant. In no event shall application of BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY result in EMISSIONS of any pollutant which would exceed the EMISSIONS allowed by any applicable standard under 40 CFR Parts 60 and 61. If the CONTROL OFFICER determines that technological or economic limitations on the application of mea-surement methodology to a particular EMISSION UNIT would make the imposition of an EMISSIONS standard infeasible, a design, equipment, work practice, operational standard, or combination thereof, may be prescribed instead to satisfy the requirement for the application of BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY. Such standard shall, to the degree possible, set forth the EMISSIONS reduction achievable by implementation of such design, equipment, work practice or operation, and shall provide for compliance by means which achieve equivalent results.		
					"BRITISH THERMAL UNIT" means that quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water 1 degree F.	
					"BUILDING, STRUCTURE, FACILITY, OR INSTALLATION" means all of the pollutant-emitting activities that are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control) except the activities of any vessel.	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 0, Definitions	All, including VOC and NO_x	All	All		"CHEMICAL PROCESS" means a manufacturing operation in which one or more changes in chemical composition, chemical properties, or physical properties are involved.	First shown amended date is 7/9/87; also amended on 12/4/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
					"COMMENCE" as applied to CONSTRUCTION of a STATIONARY SOURCE or MODIFICATION means that the owner or operator has all necessary preconstruction approvals or permits and either has: (a) Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site CONSTRUCTION of the source, to be completed within a reasonable time; or (b) Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual CONSTRUCTION of the source to be completed within a reasonable time.	
					"COMPLEX SOURCE" means, for purposes of annual permit renewal fees, any source with POTENTIAL TO EMIT greater than 25 tons per year for any REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT or 40 tons per year combination of REGULATED AIR POLLUTANTS, except VARIOUS LOCATION ACTIVITY PERMITS (VLPs).	
				"CONSTRUCTION" means any physical change or change in the method of operation (including fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or MODIFICATION of an EMISSION UNIT), which would result in a change in ACTUAL EMISSIONS.		
					"CONTROL OFFICER" means the Air Pollution Control Officer appointed by the COUNTY MANAGER or his designee.	
				"DE MINIMUS PERMIT" (also "PERMITTING DE MINIMUS") means a permit issued to a source that has demonstrated necessary controls with the application of AIR POLLUTION CONTROL technology, limits on the hours of operation, or other effective controls to maintain a POTENTIAL TO EMIT that is less than the following limits: Type of Air Pollutant — POTENTIAL TO EMIT (TPY) PM_{10} ..... 1.0 CO ..... 2.0 VOC ..... 2.0 NO_x ..... 2.0 SO_2 ..... 1.0 Lead (Pb) ..... 0.3 HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT (HAP) ..... 1.0 Particulate Matter ..... 25.0 Municipal Solid WASTE Landfill Emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds) ..... 50.0 TOXIC CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE (TCS), excluding Particulate Matter and Municipal Solid WASTE Landfill Emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds) 1.0		
					"DIESEL FUEL" means low viscosity oil normally used in compression ignition engines.	
					"DISPATCHABLE PEAK SHAVING" means a program by which Peak Shaving operations will be scheduled and controlled by the serving public utility to those times essential to maintain a reliable, area-wide, supply source of electrical energy.	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 0, Definitions	All, including VOC and NO_x	All	All		"ELECTRIC UTILITY STEAM GENERATING UNIT" means any steam electric generating unit that is constructed for the purpose of supplying more than one third (1/3) of its potential electric output capacity and more than twenty-five (25) MW electrical output to any utility power distribution system for sale. Any steam supplied to a steam distribution system for the purpose of providing steam to a steam-electric generator that would produce electrical energy for sale is also considered in determining the electrical energy output capacity of the affected facility.	First shown amended date is 7/9/87; also amended on 12/4/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
					"ELDORADO VALLEY" means the geographical area that coincides with the boundary of the HYDROGRAPHIC AREA 167 as reported in the Hydrographic Areas Map, prepared by the Division of Water Resources, Rev. 9/71. An approximate map is contained in the definition of HYDROGRAPHIC AREAS.	
					"EMERGENCY" means a situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including Acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based EMISSION limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in EMISSIONS attributable to the EMERGENCY. An EMERGENCY shall not include any noncompliance due to improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.	
					"EMERGENCY STANDBY GENERATOR" means an internal combustion engine that powers an electric generator permanently installed on the users' property to provide electrical energy on an EMERGENCY and standby basis for life safety functions and general business functions during the loss of utility power and EMERGENCY situations. These functions include EMERGENCY lighting, ventilation and smoke control, elevators, exit lights, fire pumps, and other life safety functions as required by the Uniform Building Code and the Uniform Fire Code.	
					"EMERGENCY STANDBY DIESEL POWERED GENERATOR" means a diesel power electric generator permanently installed on the users' property to provide electrical energy on an EMERGENCY and standby basis for life safety functions and general business functions during the loss of utility power and EMERGENCY situations. These functions include EMERGENCY lighting, ventilation and smoke control, elevators, exit lights, fire pumps, and other life safety functions as required by the Uniform Building Code and the Uniform Fire Code.	
				"EMISSION" or "EMIT" means the release or the passing into the atmosphere of a REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT.		
				"EMISSION REDUCTION CREDIT (ERC)" means a unit of emission reduction, measured in tons per year, that has been applied for and accepted by the CONTROL OFFICER in accordance with the provisions of ... Section 58, and Subsection 12.4 of previous air quality regulations (revision dates May 27, 1993 through May 24, 2001 inclusive). (a) A Subsection 12.4 ERC shall have a verifiable existence, and have a QUANTIFIABLE reduction in EMISSIONS. SUBSECTION 12.4 ERCs cannot be used to satisfy FEDERAL OFFSET REQUIREMENTS.		

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 0, Definitions	All, including VOC and NO_x	All	All	(c) A Section 58 EMISSION REDUCTION CREDIT (ERC) shall mean an emission reduction which has been applied for and accepted by the CONTROL OFFICER in accordance with provisions of Section 58. A Section 58 ERC shall represent a SURPLUS, PERMANENT, QUANTIFIABLE and FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE reduction in EMISSIONS below a stationary source's BASELINE EMISSIONS. In addition, emission reductions shall have a verifiable existence. A Section 58 ERC shall be FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE prior to issuance of the AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT/ OPERATING PERMIT. A Section 58 ERC can be used to satisfy FEDERAL OFFSET REQUIREMENTS.		First shown amended date is 7/9/87; also amended on 12/4/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
				"EMISSION UNIT" means any part of a STATIONARY SOURCE that EMITS or has the POTENTIAL TO EMIT any REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT or any pollutant listed under Section 112(b) of the ACT.		
				(a) Examples of EMISSION UNITS include but are not limited to the following: any process which can be assigned to a Source Classification Code (SCC), such as crushers, screens, conveyer belt systems, storage silos, stockpiles, boilers, heaters, mining operation, combustion turbines, kilns, haul roads within a permitted facility, and stationary engines with rating of at least 35 hp or 26 kilowatts.		
				"EMISSIONS ALLOWABLE UNDER THE PERMIT" means a FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE permit term or condition determined at issuance to be required by an APPLICABLE REQUIREMENT that establishes an EMISSIONS limit (including a work practice standard) or a FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE EMISSIONS cap that the source has assumed to avoid an APPLICABLE REQUIREMENT to which the source would otherwise be subject.		
					"EPA" means the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).	
					"ETHANOL" means an alcohol with the chemical formula CH_3CH_2OH. ETHANOL has been approved by EPA as an additive for unleaded GASOLINE for blends up to 10 percent by volume. Federal law allows a rebate from the federal GASOLINE sales tax, for GASOLINE containing a blend of 10 percent ETHANOL by volume. 100 grams of ETHANOL contains approximately 35 grams of combined oxygen.	
				EXEMPT STATIONARY SOURCE" means a STATIONARY SOURCE with EMISSIONS, calculated without the application of AIR POLLUTION control technology or limits on the hours of operation or throughputs that are less than all of the following enumerated limits for all non-specified sources (those sources not listed as a "Specified STATIONARY SOURCE", as defined by STATIONARY SOURCE, subsection (a) of this Section):		

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
All	All, including VOC and NO_x	All	All	Type of Air Pollutant — Uncontrolled Emissions (TPY) PM_{10} ..... 1.0 CO ..... 2.0 VOC ..... 2.0 NO_x ..... 2.0 SO_2 ..... 1.0 Lead (Pb) ..... 0.3 HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT (HAP) ..... 1.0 Particulate Matter ..... 1.0 Municipal Solid WASTE Landfill Emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds) ..... 1.0 TOXIC CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE (TCS), excluding Particulate Matter and Municipal Solid WASTE Landfill Emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds) 1.0		First shown amended date is 7/9/87; also amended on 12/4/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
					"EXISTING EMISSION UNIT" means, unless otherwise specified in these Regulations, an EMISSION UNIT that COMMENCED CONSTRUCTION or MODIFICATION prior to August 25, 1971.	
					"EXISTING STATIONARY SOURCE" means, unless otherwise specified in these Regulations, any STATIONARY SOURCE that COMMENCED CONSTRUCTION or MODIFICATION prior to August 25, 1971.	
					"FEDERAL LAND MANAGER" means, with respect to any lands in the United States, the Secretary of the department with authority over such lands.	
					"FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE" means all limitations and conditions which are enforceable by the EPA, including those requirements developed pursuant to Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 60, 61, and 63 requirements within any applicable STATE implementation plan, any permit requirements established pursuant to Title 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to Title 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart I, including OPERATING PERMITS issued under an EPA-approved program that is incorporated in the STATE implementation plan and expressly requires adherence to any permit and/or AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT issued under such program. This includes limitations and conditions contained in an OPERATING PERMIT issued under a program established and authorized by Title 40 CFR, Part 70.	
					"FREEBOARD RATIO" means the ratio determined by dividing the freeboard height (area above the cooling coils to the top of the tank) by the smaller of the length or width of the degreaser.	
					"FUEL" means any form of combustible matter (solid, liquid VAPOR, or GAS), excluding COMBUSTIBLE REFUSE.	
					"FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT" means any device used for the burning of FUEL for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer in which the products of combustion do not come into direct contact with any other materials.	
					"FUEL OIL" means a liquid or liquefiable petroleum product normally produced, manufactured, used, or sold for the purpose of creating useful heat.	
					"FUGITIVE EMISSIONS" means those EMISSIONS which could not reasonably pass through a STACK, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.	
					"FUGITIVE GAS" means gaseous matter emitted from any source other than a vent or STACK.	

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Section 0, Definitions	All, including VOC and NO_x	All	All		"GAS" means matter which has neither independent shape nor volume and tends to expand indefinitely.	First shown amended date is 7/9/87; also amended on 12/4/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
					"GASOLINE" means any petroleum distillate having a Reid VAPOR pressure of 4 pounds per square inch or greater.	
					"GASOLINE DISPENSING FACILITY" means a facility, except bulk distribution terminal, that is capable of receiving, storing, and dispensing to a MOTOR VEHICLE one or more grades of GASOLINE.	
					"GASOLINE STATION" means a place capable of receiving, storing, and dispensing one or more grades of GASOLINE for use in MOTOR VEHICLES.	
					"HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT" means any air pollutant listed pursuant to Section 112(b) of the ACT...	
					"HIGHLY VOLATILE SOLVENT" means a solvent whose volatility is greater than 0.6 PSI at 100^{o} F.	
					"HYDROGRAPHIC BASIN AREAS" or "HYDROGRAPHIC AREAS" means the areas within Clark County, Nevada as defined in the STATE OF NEVADA - Hydrographic Areas Map, prepared by the Division of Water Resources, Rev. 9/71. A hydrographic area may extend into adjacent county(s), but the hydrographic area will terminate at the state boundary.	
					"IVANPAH VALLEY" means the geographical area that coincides with the boundary of the Hydrographic Area 164A (also known as North Ivanpah Valley) as reported in the Hydrographic Areas Map, prepared by the Division of Water Resources, Rev. 9/71. An approximate map is contained in the definition of Hydrographic Areas.	
					"LARGE APPLIANCES" means doors, cases, lids, panels and interior support parts of residential and commercial washers, dryers, ranges, refrigerators, freezers, water heaters, dishwashers, trash compactors, air conditioners and other similar products.	
					"LAS VEGAS VALLEY" means that geographical area that coincides with the boundary of the Hydrographic Area 212 as reported in the Hydrographic Areas Map, prepared by the Division of Water Resources, Rev. 9/71. An approximate map is contained in the definition of Hydrographic Areas.	
					"LEAK FREE" means a liquid leak of less than four drops per minute.	
					"LOW ORGANIC SOLVENT COATING" means coatings which contain less organic solvents than conventional coatings used by industry. Low organic coatings include water-borne, higher solids, electrodeposition and powders.	
				"LOWEST ACHIEVABLE EMISSION RATE" means for any source, the more stringent rate of Emissions based on the following: (a) The most stringent Emissions limitation that is contained in the State Implementation Plan of any state for such class or category of Stationary Source, unless the owner or operator of the proposed Stationary Source demonstrates that such limitations are not achievable; or		

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Section 0, Definitions	All, including VOC and NO_x	All	All	(b) The most stringent Emissions limitation which is achieved in practice by such class or category of Stationary Sources. This limitation, when applied to a Modification, means the lowest achievable Emissions rate for the new or Modified Emission Units within the Stationary Source. In no event shall the application of the term permit a proposed new or Modified Stationary Source to Emit any pollutant in excess of the amount allowable under an applicable new source standard of performance. "MAJOR MODIFICATION" means (a) a MODIFICATION which results in a Net EMISSIONS Increase for any REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT at any MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE equal to or exceeding the following amounts: Air Pollutant — Emission Rate (TPY) PM_{10} ....15 CO ....70 VOC ....40 NO_x ....40 SO_2 ....40 Lead ....0.6 HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT (HAP) ....10 ASBESTOS ....0.007 Beryllium .... 0.0004 Mercury ....0.1 Vinyl Chloride ....1.0 Fluorides ....3.0 Sulfuric Acid Mist ....7.0 Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S) ....10 Total Reduced Sulfur (including H_2S) ....10 Reduced Sulfur Compounds ....10 Municipal WASTE Combustor Organics .... 0.0000035 Municipal WASTE Combustor Metals ....15 Municipal WASTE Combustor Acid Gases ....40 Particulate Matter ....25 Municipal Solid WASTE Landfill Emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds) ....50 TOXIC CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE (TCS), excluding Particulate Matter and Municipal Solid WASTE Landfill Emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds) ....1.0 (b) or, at such time that a particular source or MODIFICATION becomes a MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE or MAJOR MODIFICATION solely by virtue of a relaxation in any enforcement limitation which was established after August 7, 1980, on the capacity of the source or MODIFICATION otherwise to EMIT a pollutant, such as a restriction on hours of operation, then the requirements of the Air Quality Regulations shall apply to the source or MODIFICATION as though CONSTRUCTION had not yet COMMENCED on the source or MODIFICATION.		First shown amended date is 7/9/87; also amended on 12/4/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04

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Section 0, Definitions	All, including VOC and NO_x	All	All	"MAJOR PART 70 SOURCE" means any STATIONARY SOURCE or any group of STATIONARY SOURCES that are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under common control of the same PERSON (or PERSONS under common control) that EMITS or has the potential to EMIT: (a) Any REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT equal to or exceeding the following: **Air Pollutant** / **MANAGEMENT AREA or NONATTAINMENT AREA Emission Rate (Controlled) (TPY)** / **PSD AREA Emission Rate (Controlled) (TPY)** PM_{10} ..... 70 ..... 100 CO ..... 70 ..... 100 VOC ..... 50 ..... 100 NO_x ..... 50 ..... 100 SO_2 ..... 100 Lead (Pb) ..... 0.6 HAP ..... 10 each ..... or 25 combined Particulate Matter ..... 100 Municipal Solid WASTE Landfill Emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds) ..... 100 TCS, excluding Particulate Matter and Municipal Solid WASTE Landfill Emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds) ..... 1.0 (b) Or, except for radionuclides, ten (10) tons per year of any HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT listed pursuant to Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act or any combination of HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS exceeding twenty-five (25) tons per year or such lesser quantities as may be determined by the EPA. For radionuclides, "major source" shall have the meaning specified by the ADMINISTRATOR by rule. For STATIONARY SOURCES subject to 40 CFR Part 60.670 (Subpart OOO-Standards of Performance for NON-METALLIC MINERAL Processing Plants), effective July 1, 1997, FUGITIVE EMISSIONS, not considered to be a HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT, shall be included for purposes of determining whether a source is major. For all other STATIONARY SOURCE categories, FUGITIVE EMISSIONS shall be included for the purposes of determining whether a source is major.		First shown amended date is 7/9/87; also amended on 12/4/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
					"MAJOR SOURCE BASELINE DATE" means the date after which ACTUAL EMISSIONS associated with CONSTRUCTION (i.e., physical changes or changes in the method of operation) at a MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE affect the available Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Increment for a specific area (as defined in Subsection 12.2). The MAJOR SOURCE BASELINE DATE is: Pollutant / Date PM_{10} ..... January 6, 1975 SO_2 ..... January 6, 1975 NO_2 ..... February 8, 1988	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 0, Definitions	All, including VOC and NO_x	All	All		"MALFUNCTION" means an UPSET/BREAKDOWN which meets the guidelines specified in Section 25. The resulting excess EMISSIONS may not be a violation if certain conditions are met.	First shown amended date is 7/9/87; also amended on 12/4/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
					"MANAGEMENT AREA" means an AIR QUALITY AREA designated by the CONTROL OFFICER to be of special interest for specific pollutants due to the following: potential transport of a pollutant into a NONATTAINMENT AREA; an area with a high growth rate potential; an area with ambient air quality approaching the NAAQS or increment limit; an area previously designated as a NONATTAINMENT AREA that is presently designated as an Attainment Area; or per the request from a municipality. This designation is a preemptive measure to address an area that has a high probability of causing a NONATTAINMENT AREA designation or causing an exceedence of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS).	
				"MAXIMUM ACHIEVABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (MACT)" with respect to the following source types means: (a) For EXISTING STATIONARY SOURCES, the EMISSION limitation reflecting the maximum degree of reduction in EMISSIONS of HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (including a prohibition on such EMISSIONS, where achievable) that the CONTROL OFFICER, taking into consideration the cost of achieving such EMISSION reduction, and any non-air quality health and environmental impacts and energy requirements, determines is achievable by sources in the category or subcategory to which such EMISSION standard applies. This limitation shall not be less stringent than the MACT Floor; (b) For new STATIONARY SOURCES, the EMISSION limitation which is not less stringent than the EMISSION limitation achieved in practice by the best controlled similar source, and which reflects the maximum degree of reduction in EMISSIONS of HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (including a prohibition on such EMISSIONS, where achievable) that the ADMINISTRATOR, taking into consideration the cost of achieving such EMISSION reduction, and any non-air quality health and environmental impacts and energy requirements, determines is achievable by sources in the category or subcategory to which such EMISSION standard applies.		
				"MAXIMUM ACHIEVABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (MACT) FLOOR" with respect to the number of sources in a category or subcategory means: (a) For categories or subcategories of STATIONARY SOURCES with thirty (30) or more sources, the average EMISSION limitation achieved by the best performing twelve (12) percent of the existing sources in the United States (for which the ADMINISTRATOR has EMISSIONS information), excluding those sources that have, within eighteen (18) months before the EMISSION standard is proposed or within thirty (30) months before such standard is promulgated, whichever is later, first achieved a level of EMISSION rate or EMISSION reduction which complies, or would comply if the source is not subject to such standard, with the LOWEST ACHIEVABLE EMISSION RATE (LAER), applicable to the source category and prevailing at the time, in the category or subcategory;		

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 0, Definitions	All, including VOC and NO_x	All	All	(b) For categories or subcategories of STATIONARY SOURCES with fewer than thirty (30) sources, the average EMISSION limitation achieved by the best performing five (5) sources in the United States (for which the ADMINISTRATOR has or could reasonably obtain EMISSIONS information), in the category or subcategory.		First shown amended date is 7/9/87; also amended on 12/4/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
					"METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER" means an ether with the chemical formula $(CH_3)_3C(-OCH_3)$. MTBE has been approved by EPA as an additive for unleaded GASOLINE for blends up to 15 percent by volume. 100 grams of MTBE contains approximately 19 grams of combined oxygen.	
				"MODIFICATION" means any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a STATIONARY SOURCE that would result in a NET EMISSIONS INCREASE for any REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT at such STATIONARY SOURCE, or would result in the EMISSION of any REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT into the atmosphere not previously emitted, or the addition of any EMISSION UNIT. (a) A physical change or change in the method of operation shall not include: (1) Routine maintenance, repair and replacement, except RECONSTRUCTION. (2) The use of an alternative FUEL or raw material by reason of an order in effect under Sections 2(a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C.A. 792 or any superseding legislation) or by reason of a natural GAS curtailment plan in effect pursuant to the Federal Power Act (U.S.C. Title 16, Chapter 12). (3) The use of an alternative FUEL by reason of an order or rule under Section 125 of the ACT. (4) Use of an alternative FUEL at a steam-generating unit to the extent that the FUEL is generated from municipal solid WASTE. (5) Use of an alternative FUEL or raw material by the STATIONARY SOURCE which: (i) The source was capable of accommodating before January 6, 1975, unless such change would be prohibited under any FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE permit condition which was established after January 6, 1975 pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR Subpart I or 40 CFR 51.166; or, (ii) The source is approved to use under any permit issued under 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR 51.166.		
Section 0, Definitions	All, including VOC and NO_x	All	All	(6) An increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless such change would be prohibited under any FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE permit condition which was established after January 6, 1975, pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21, or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR Subpart I or 40 CFR 51.166. (7) Any change in ownership at a STATIONARY SOURCE.		First shown amended date is 7/9/87; also amended on 12/4/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
				"MODIFIED EMISSION UNIT" means any EMISSION UNIT which undergoes, as part of a MODIFICATION at a STATIONARY SOURCE, a physical change or change in method of operation that would result in an increase in EMISSIONS from such EMISSION UNIT.		
					"MOTOR VEHICLE" means every device in, upon or by which any PERSON or property is, or may be, transported or drawn upon a road or highway, except devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails.	
					"MTBE" means METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER.	
				"NET EMISSIONS INCREASE" (a) "NET EMISSIONS INCREASE" means the amount by which the sum of the following exceeds zero: (1) Any increase in ACTUAL EMISSIONS from a particular physical change or change in method of operation at a STATIONARY SOURCE; and (2) Any other increases and decreases in ACTUAL EMISSIONS at a source that are contemporaneous with the particular change, are otherwise creditable, and occurring between pollutant emitting activities and considered as part of the same industrial grouping and belonging to the same Major Group (i.e., which have the same two-digit code). (b) An increase or decrease in ACTUAL EMISSIONS is contemporaneous with the increase from the particular change only if it occurs between: (1) The date five years before CONSTRUCTION on the particular change COMMENCES; and (2) The date that the increase or decrease from the particular change occurs. (c) An increase or decrease in ACTUAL EMISSIONS is creditable only if the CONTROL OFFICER has not relied on it in issuing a permit and/or an AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT for the source under Air Quality Regulations, which permit is in effect when the increase in ACTUAL EMISSIONS from the particular change occurs. (d) An increase or decrease in ACTUAL EMISSIONS of sulfur dioxide, PM_{10}, or nitrogen oxides which occurs before the applicable minor source BASELINE Date is creditable only if it is required to be considered in calculating the amount of maximum allowable increases remaining available. (e) An increase in ACTUAL EMISSIONS is creditable only to the extent that the new level of ACTUAL EMISSIONS exceeds the old level.		
Section 0, Definitions	All, including VOC and NO_x	All	All	(f) A decrease in ACTUAL EMISSIONS is creditable only to the extent that: (1) The old level of ACTUAL EMISSIONS or the old level of ALLOWABLE EMISSIONS, whichever is lower, exceeds the new level of ACTUAL EMISSIONS; (2) It is FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE at and after the time that actual CONSTRUCTION on the particular change begins;		First shown amended date is 7/9/87; also amended on 12/4/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
				(3) The reviewing authority has not relied on it in issuing any permit under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51 subpart I or the STATE has not relied on it in demonstrating attainment or reasonable further progress; and (4) It has approximately the same qualitative significance for public health and welfare as that attributed to the increase from the particular change. (g) An increase that results from a physical change at a source occurs when the EMISSION UNIT on which CONSTRUCTION occurred becomes operational and begins to EMIT a particular pollutant. Any replacement unit that requires shakedown becomes operational only after a reasonable shakedown period not to exceed 180 days. (h) The following examples are provided on how to calculate a NET EMISSIONS INCREASE (NEI): <u>Example 1</u> Given Information: Increase in Production MODIFICATION: No change in Process Source's existing POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE): 60 tons/year Source's new POTENTIAL TO EMIT: 80 tons/year Source's existing ACTUAL EMISSIONS (AE): 50 tons/year NEI = (new PTE) – (existing AE) NEI = 80 - 50 NEI = 30 tons per year ◆ In the situation of identical process with an increase in production MODIFICATION, the existing ACTUAL EMISSIONS and the new POTENTIAL TO EMIT must be calculated using the same EMISSION factors. The existing ACTUAL EMISSIONS are based on actual production over the appropriate period prior to application submission. <u>Example 2</u> Given Information: New Process MODIFICATION Source's existing POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE): 60 tons/year Source's new POTENTIAL TO EMIT: 65 tons/year Source's existing ACTUAL EMISSIONS (AE): 50 tons/year NEI = (new PTE) – (existing AE) NEI = 65 - 50 NEI = 15 tons per year		
Section 0, Definitions	All, including VOC and NO_x	All	All	◆ In the situation of new process MODIFICATION, the existing ACTUAL EMISSIONS and the new POTENTIAL TO EMIT must be calculated using the most recently updated EMISSION factors. The existing ACTUAL EMISSIONS are based on actual production over the appropriate period prior to application submission.		First shown amended date is 7/9/87; also amended on 12/4/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
					"NONATTAINMENT AREA" means that area which has been designated as nonattainment for the National AMBIENT AIR Quality Standards by the Environmental Protection Agency.	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
				"NON-MAJOR SOURCE BASELINE DATE" means the earliest date after the TRIGGER DATE on which a MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE or MAJOR MODIFICATION submits a complete Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permit application to the CONTROL OFFICER. The baseline date is established for each pollutant for which increments or other equivalent measures have been established if: (a) The area in which the proposed source or MODIFICATION would construct is designated as attainment or unclassifiable under Section 170(d) of the ACT for the pollutant on the date of its complete application under Air Quality Regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR § 51.166; and (b) In the case of MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE, the pollutant would be emitted in significant amounts, or, in the case of a MAJOR MODIFICATION, there would be a significant NET EMISSIONS INCREASE of the pollutant.		
					"NUISANCE" means anything that is injurious to health, offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the reasonable or comfortable enjoyment of life or property.	
					"ODOR" means those qualities of matter that make it perceptible to the olfactory senses of man.	
				"OFFSET" means to compensate for an emission increase by decreasing emissions at a specified ratio. EMISSION REDUCTION CREDITS (ERCS) are redeemed for the purpose of satisfying an OFFSET requirement found in an AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT CERTIFICATE or OPERATING PERMIT. The OFFSET shall be applied for and accepted by the CONTROL OFFICER pursuant to the conditions found in Section 59. (a) "FEDERAL OFFSET REQUIREMENT" means an offset requirement that is found in the Clean Air Act (CAA) and amendments thereof. The FEDERAL OFFSET REQUIREMENTS are found in Section 59. (b) "LOCAL OFFSET REQUIREMENT" means an offset requirement that is not federally mandated. The LOCAL OFFSET REQUIREMENTS are found in Section 59 of the Clark County Air Quality Regulations.		
					"OPEN FIRE" means any fire wherein the products of combustion are emitted into the open air and are not directed thereto through a STACK or chimney.	
					"OPERATING PERMIT" means a document issued and signed by the CONTROL OFFICER authorizing, with conditions, the operation of a STATIONARY SOURCE of any REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT.	
					"OXYGENATED GASOLINE" means GASOLINE blended with a component or components containing Oxygen, generally an alcohol or an ether.	
Section 0, Definitions	All, including VOC and NO_x	All	All		"PART 70 PERMIT" means any permit or group of permits covering a PART 70 SOURCE that is issued, renewed, amended, or revised pursuant to Section 19.	First shown amended date is
					"PART 70 PROGRAM" means a program approved by the EPA under Title 40 CFR, Part 70.	7/9/87; also amended on
					"PART 70 SOURCE" means any source subject to the permitting requirements of Title 40 CFR, Part 70, or any source subject to federal performance Standards...	12/4/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
					"PAVE" means the application and maintenance of asphalt, concrete, or other similar material on a roadway surface (i.e., asphaltic concrete, concrete pavement, chip seal, or rubberized asphalt).	
					"PERMANENT" means, an emission reduction which is FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE for the life of a corresponding increase in EMISSIONS. For federal EMISSION REDUCTION CREDITS (ERCS), emission reductions for a STATIONARY SOURCE are permanent if the reductions are FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE and the reductions occur over the duration of the ERC rule and for as long as they are relied upon in a Clark County SIP.	
					"PERSON" means United States of America, the STATE OF NEVADA, any individual, group of individuals, partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, trust estate, political subdivision, administrative agency, public or quasi-public corporation, or other legal entity.	
				"POTENTIAL TO EMIT" means the maximum capacity of an EMISSION UNIT to EMIT any REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the EMISSION UNIT to EMIT any REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT, including AIR POLLUTION control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on EMISSIONS is FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE.		
					"PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION (PSD) AREA" means an AIRSHED REGION that is subject to the PSD PROGRAM.	
					"PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION (PSD) PROGRAM" means a major source preconstruction permit program that has been approved by the EPA and incorporated into the plan to implement the requirements of 40 CFR, Part 51, §51.166 or the program in 40 CFR Part 52, §52.21. Any permit issued under such a program is a major NSR permit.	
					"PRIME COAT" means the first film of coating applied in a two-coat operation.	
					"PSD" means Prevention of Significant Deterioration.	
					"QUANTIFIABLE" means an emission reduction that can be reliably and replicably measured or determined.	
					"RECONSTRUCTION" means the replacement of components of an existing facility to such an extent that: (1) The fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new facility, and (2) It is technologically and economically feasible to meet the applicable standards set forth in 40 CFR Part 60.	
					"REGISTRY" or "BANK" means a public record of the ownership, creation, deposit, use, sale of or transfer of ERCs/credits.	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 0, Definitions	All, including VOC and NO_x	All	All	"REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT" means any pollutant subject to: (a) A standard under Section 111 of the ACT, (b) or any pollutant subject to a standard promulgated under Section 112 of the ACT, including any pollutant emitted in major amounts by a source subject to 112(j) and any pollutant that is regulated under Section 112(g), (c) or any Class I and Class II substances subject to a standard promulgated under or established by Title VI of the ACT, (d) and any of the following substances that are regulated pursuant to Section 12: (1) Ammonia (2) Ammonium Particles (3) ASBESTOS (4) Beryllium and compounds (5) Bromine (6) Carbon Monoxide (CO) (7) Chlorine (8) Chlorine Dioxide (9) Fluorides (10) Germanium Tetrahydride (11) Hydrogen Bromide (12) Hydrogen Chloride (13) Hydrogen Cyanide (14) Hydrogen Selenide (15) Hypochlorous Acid (16) Hypochlorite Particles (17) Lead (Pb) (18) Mercury (19) Nitrate Particles (20) Nitric Acid (21) Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) (22) Osmium Tetroxide (23) Ozone (24) PARTICULATE MATTER (25) PARTICULATE MATTER-10 (PM_{10}) (26) Perchloryl Fluoride (27) Reduced Sulfur Compounds (28) Silicon Tetrahydride (29) Sulfuric Acid Mist (30) Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) (31) Sulfur Trioxide or VAPOR phase Sulfuric Acid (32) Sulfuryl Fluoride (33) Total Reduced Sulfur (including H_2S) (34) Tellurium Compounds (35) Vinyl Chloride (36) VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOC)		First shown amended date is 7/9/87; also amended on 12/4/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
					"SECONDARY EMISSIONS" means EMISSIONS which occur as a result of the CONSTRUCTION or operation of a MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE or MAJOR MODIFICATION, but do not come from the MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE or MAJOR MODIFICATION itself.	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 0, Definitions	All, including VOC and NO_x	All	All		"SINGLE COAT" means a single film of coating applied directly to the material being coated omitting the prime application.	First shown amended date is 7/9/87; also amended on 12/4/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
					"SLOW CURING (SC)" means a cutback asphalt generally using a low volatility FUEL OIL as a solvent.	
					"STACK" means a STACK, chimney, flue, duct or other opening for purposes of carrying smoke, dust, GAS, VAPOR or ODOR into the open air.	
					"STAGE I" means GASOLINE VAPOR recovery during transfer of GASOLINE from GASOLINE delivery vehicles to stationary tanks used for re-fueling MOTOR VEHICLES.	
					"STAGE II" means GASOLINE VAPOR recovery during MOTOR VEHICLE re-fueling operations from stationary tanks.	
				"STATIONARY SOURCE" means any BUILDING, STRUCTURE, FACILITY OR INSTALLATION that EMITS or has the POTENTIAL TO EMIT any REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT and any pollutants listed pursuant to Section 112(b) of the ACT, which is not exempt (i.e., categorically exempt activities and exempt STATIONARY SOURCES). A CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY that EMITS or has the POTENTIAL TO EMIT any REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT and all pollutants listed pursuant to Section 112(b) of the ACT is not a STATIONARY SOURCE. A STATIONARY SOURCE is composed of all of the EMISSION UNITS located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties under control of the same PERSON or PERSONS under common control. In addition, the following source categories qualify as a STATIONARY SOURCE: (a) Specified STATIONARY SOURCES cannot be exempted: (1) GASOLINE DISPENSING FACILITIES (Type of Air Pollutant: VOC) (2) Drycleaners (Type of Air Pollutant: Perchloroethylene) (3) NON-METALLIC MINERAL PROCESSING FACILITIES (Type of Air Pollutant: PM_{10}) (4) FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT with a maximum heat input rate equal to or exceeding one (1) million (MM) Btu per hour. (5) Commercial Surface Coating Operations including spray paint booths (Type of Air Pollutant: VOC) (6) Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Operations (Type of Air Pollutant: Chromium) (7) Industrial Process Cooling Towers, subject to Subsection 20.1.10 (which limits chromium EMISSIONS) (Type of Air Pollutant: Chromium & PM_{10}) (8) Sterilization Facilities (Type of Air Pollutant:: Ethylene Oxide)		
Section 0, Definitions	All, including VOC and NO_x	All	All	(9) Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Facilities (Type of Air Pollutant: Organic HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS) (10) Facilities utilizing halogenated solvents for cleaning (11) Stationary Internal Combustion Engine that has a brake horsepower rating equal to or exceeding 35 horsepower, or 26 kilowatts, except for EMERGENCY STANDBY GENERATORS. (12) EMERGENCY STANDBY GENERATOR or Emergency Fire Pump that has a rating equal to or exceeding 35 horsepower or 26 kilowatts.		First shown amended date is 7/9/87; also amended on 12/4/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
				(b) MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE: (1) Any STATIONARY SOURCE is considered Major if it EMITS or has a total POTENTIAL TO EMIT, including any NET EMISSIONS INCREASE due to MODIFICATION, for any REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT equal to or exceeding the following amounts: **Air Pollutant** — **MANAGEMENT AREA or NONATTAINMENT AREA Emission Rate (Controlled) (TPY)** — **PSD AREA Emission Rate (Controlled) (TPY)** PM_{10} ..... 70 ..... 100 CO ..... 70 ..... 100 VOC ..... 50 ..... 100 NO_x ..... 50 ..... 100 SO_2 ..... 100 Lead (Pb) ..... 0.6 HAP ..... 10 each or 25 combined Particulate Matter ..... 100 Municipal Solid WASTE Landfill Emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds) ..... 100 TCS, excluding Particulate Matter and Municipal Solid WASTE Landfill Emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds) ..... 1.0 For purposes of determining whether a source is major, FUGITIVE EMISSIONS shall be included for all STATIONARY SOURCES. (2) or, at such time that a particular source or MODIFICATION becomes a MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE or Major MODIFICATION solely by virtue of a relaxation in any enforcement limitation which was established after August 7, 1980, on the capacity of the source or MODIFICATION otherwise to EMIT a pollutant, such as a restriction on hours of operation, then the requirements of regulations approved pursuant to Air Quality Regulations shall apply to the source or MODIFICATION as though CONSTRUCTION had not yet COMMENCED on the source or MODIFICATION. (c) NON-MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE. Excluding EXEMPT STATIONARY SOURCE, ANY STATIONARY SOURCE is considered Non-Major if it has a total POTENTIAL TO EMIT, including any NET EMISSIONS INCREASE due to MODIFICATION, for all REGULATED AIR POLLUTANTS less than the EMISSION rates listed in (b)(1).		
					"TOP COAT" means the final film of coating applied to a two-coat operation.	
Section 0, Definitions	All, including VOC and NO_x	All	All		"TOP OFF" means to attempt to dispense GASOLINE to a MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL tank after a VAPOR recovery dispensing nozzle has shut off automatically. The filling of those vehicle tanks which, because of the nature and configuration of the fill pipe, causes premature shut off of the dispensing nozzle, and which are filled only after the seal between the fill pipe and the nozzle is broken, shall not be considered topping off.	First shown amended date is7/9/87; also amended on 12/4/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
					"TOXIC CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE (TCS)" means any of the following air pollutants: (a) Ammonia (b) Ammonium Particles (c) Bromine (d) Chlorine (e) Chlorine Dioxide (f) Fluorides (except hydrogen fluoride) (g) Germanium Tetrahydride (h) Hydrogen Bromide (i) Hydrogen Sulfide (j) Hypochlorite Particles (k) Hypochlorous Acid (l) Municipal Solid WASTE Landfill Emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds) => 50 tpy, per 40 CFR, § 51.166, (23)(i) (m) Municipal WASTE Combustor Organics => 0.00000555 tpy per 40 CFR, § 51.166, (23)(i). (n) Municipal WASTE Combustor Metals => 15 tpy, per 40 CFR, § 51.166, (23)(i) (o) Municipal WASTE Combustor Acid Gases => 40 tpy, per 40 CFR, § 51.166, (23)(i) (p) Nitrate Particles (q) Nitric Acid (r) Osmium Tetroxide (s) Particulate Matter => 25 tpy, per 40 CFR, § 51.166, (23)(i) (t) Perchloryl Fluoride (u) Reduced Sulfur Compounds (v) Silicon Tetrahydride (w) Sulfuric Acid Mist (x) Sulfur Trioxide or VAPOR phase Sulfuric Acid (y) Sulfuryl Fluoride (z) Tellurium Compounds (aa) Total Reduced Sulfur (including H_2S) and (bb) Pollutants regulated under Title VI of the ACT	
					"UPSET/BREAKDOWN" means: (a) Any sudden failure of AIR POLLUTION control equipment or PROCESS EQUIPMENT which results in EMISSIONS of air pollutants, or (b) A shutdown of AIR POLLUTION control equipment or PROCESS EQUIPMENT which has not been scheduled for twenty-four (24) hours in advance, after notification to CONTROL OFFICER, and which results in EMISSIONS of air pollutants.	
					"VAPOR" means the gaseous phases of a substance that at normal temperature and pressures is a liquid or solid.	
					"VAPOR CONTROL SYSTEM" means a device or combination of devices into which VAPORS are passed before being vented into the atmosphere.	
Section 0, Definitions	All, including VOC and NO_x	All	All		"VAPOR TIGHT" means a reading of less than 10,000 ppm, above background, as methane, when measured at a distance of one centimeter from the leak source with a portable hydrocarbon detection instrument. Background is defined as the ambient concentration of organic compounds determined at least three meters upwind from any equipment to be inspected and which is uninfluenced by any specific EMISSION permit unit.	First shown amended date is 7/9/87; also amended on 12/4/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
					"VARIOUS LOCATIONS ACTIVITY" or "VARIOUS LOCATIONS PERMIT (VLP)" means a TEMPORARY STATIONARY SOURCE with a POTENTIAL TO EMIT less than the EMISSIONS listed pursuant to Subsection 12.1.3.1(a)(5), which is comprised of any portable facility, portable equipment, portable engine, or CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY that is associated with NON-METALLIC MINERAL PROCESSING, hot mix asphalt production, concrete production, or other temporary operation that EMITS or has the POTENTIAL TO EMIT any REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT and all pollutants listed pursuant to Section 112(b) of the ACT. A VARIOUS LOCATIONS ACTIVITY or VLP is composed of all of the EMISSION UNITS located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties under control of the same PERSON or PERSONS under common control.	
				"VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC)" means any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions. (a) This includes any such organic compound other than the following, which have been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity: (1) methane; (2) ethane; (3) methylene chloride (dichloromethane); (4) 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform); (5) 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113);(6) trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11); (7) dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12); (8) chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22); (9) trifluoromethane (HFC-23); (10) 1,2-dichloro 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114); (11) chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115); (12) 1,1,1-trifluoro 2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123); (13) 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC- 134a); (14) 1,1-dichloro 1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b); (15) 1-chloro 1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b); (16) 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124); (17) pentafluoroethane (HFC-125); (18) 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134); (19) 1,1,1- trifluoroethane (HFC-143a); (20) 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a); (21) parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF); (22) cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes;		

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 0, Definitions	All, including VOC and NO_x	All	All	(23) acetone; (24) perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene); (25) 3,3- dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca); (26) 1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3- pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb); (27) 1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC 43-10mee); (28) difluoromethane (HFC-32); ethylfluoride (HFC-161); (29) 1,1,1,3,3,3- hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa); (30) 1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca); (31) 1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea); (32) 1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC- 245eb); (33) 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa); (34) 1,1,1,2,3,3- hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea); (35) 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc); (36) chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31); (37) 1 chloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-151a); (38) 1,2- dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a); (39) 1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4- methoxy-butane ($C_4F_9OCH_3$); (40) 2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ($(CF_3)_2CFCF_2OCH_3$); (41) 1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4- nonafluorobutane ($C_4F_9OC_2H_5$); (42) 2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3- heptafluoropropane ($(CF_3)_2CFCF_2OC_2H_5$); (43) methyl acetate and perfluorocarbon compounds which fall into these classes: (44) methyl acetate and perfluorocarbon compounds which fall into these classes: (i) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes; (ii) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations; (iii) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and (iv) Sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine. (b) Any HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT (HAP), considered to be a VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC), shall be subject to the more stringent requirements in the Regulations.		First shown amended date is 7/9/87; also amended on 12/4/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04

<table>
<tr><th>AQR §</th><th>Precursor Regulated</th><th>Source Regulated</th><th>Source Category</th><th>Emission Limitation</th><th>Special Conditions</th><th>Adoption Date</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Section 11, Ambient Air Quality Standards</td><td rowspan="4">All criteria pollutants, incuding NO_x and ozone</td><td rowspan="4">All types</td><td rowspan="4">All</td><td></td><td>11.1 Definitions:
11.1.1 “Primary standards” means standards that set limits to protect public health, including the health of “sensitive” populations such as asthmatics, children, and the elderly.
11.1.2 “Secondary standards” means standards that set limits to protect public welfare, including protection against decreased visibility, damage to animals, crops, vegetation, and buildings.
11.1.3 “µg/m$P^{3\,P}$“ means micrograms of all contaminant per cubic meter of air.
11.1.4 “mg/mP^{3P}“ means milligrams of air contaminant per cubic meter of air.
11.1.5 “ppm” means parts of air contaminant by volume per million parts of air by volume.</td><td rowspan="4">Amended 10/25/79, 4/23/87, 5/27/93, 2/20/01, 6/3/03; amended by BCC 10/7/03, effective 10/21/03; 7/1/04</td></tr>
<tr><td>11.2 The following concentrations of air contaminants shall not be exceeded at any single point in the ambient air:
<table><tr><td colspan="4">NAAQS</td></tr><tr><td>Pollutant</td><td>Standard</td><td>Standard Value</td><td>Standard Type</td></tr><tr><td>Nitrogen Dioxide (NOB_{2B})</td><td>Annual Arithmetic Mean</td><td>0.053 ppm (100 µg/mP^{3P})</td><td>Primary & Secondary</td></tr><tr><td>Ozone (OB_{3B})</td><td>1-Hour Average</td><td>0.12 ppm (235 µg/mP^{3P})</td><td>Primary & Secondary</td></tr><tr><td>Ozone (OB_{3B})</td><td>8-Hour Average</td><td>0.08 ppm (157 µg/mP^{3P})</td><td>Primary & Secondary</td></tr></table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>11.3 Measurement Methods
The methods of measurement for AMBIENT Air Quality Standards described in Subsections 11.2, inclusive, shall be those prescribed in Title 40 CFR Part 50 Appendix A through N as amended.</td></tr>
<tr><td>11.4 Adoption of these AMBIENT Air Quality Standards shall not be considered in any manner to allow significant deterioration of existing air quality in any portion of Clark County.</td></tr>
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AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 12	All regulated precursors, including VOC, NO_x, and ozone	Stationary	Stationary		12.1 General Application Requirements for New and Modified Sources of Air Pollutants 12.1.1 PERSONS who must apply:	First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
					12.1.1.1 Any PERSON who proposes to install or construct any new STATIONARY SOURCE (as defined in Section 0), or make MODIFICATION (as defined in Section 0) to any existing STATIONARY SOURCE shall apply for an "AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT" CERTIFICATE prior to COMMENCING CONSTRUCTION unless a source has COMMENCED CONSTRUCTION, or MODIFICATION prior to August 25, 1971, and has not undergone a MODIFICATION, or reconstruction since such time. Effective September 01, 1996, unless a source is exempt from the ATC requirements, any STATIONARY SOURCE which is operating in Clark County without an AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT issued by the Clark County Department of Air Quality and Environmental Management shall be considered "new" for purposes of this Regulation.	
					12.1.2 Prohibition: No PERSON shall COMMENCE CONSTRUCTION of any new STATIONARY SOURCE or make MODIFICATIONS to any existing STATIONARY SOURCE prior to receiving an AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT CERTIFICATE from the CONTROL OFFICER in accordance with this section.	
					12.1.2.1 Failure to comply with the requirements of subsection 12.1.2 may result in federal enforcement action and... shall result in the issuance of a Notice of Violation (NOV) with a Corrective Action Order (CAO) requiring such STATIONARY SOURCE to make application for an AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT (ATC) and shall result in the Hearing Board assessment of a Civil Penalty pursuant to Section 9 of the Air Quality Regulations. Such Civil Penalty may be assessed at a rate of two (2) times the total Section 18.4 New Source Review Application Review fees as determined by the CONTROL OFFICER. (a) For any new STATIONARY SOURCE, the Section 18.4 New Source Review Application Review fees shall be based on the total POTENTIAL TO EMIT for all REGULATED AIR POLLUTANTS. (b) For any Modifying STATIONARY SOURCE, the Section 18.4 New Source Review Application Review fees shall be based on the NET EMISSIONS INCREASE for all REGULATED AIR POLLUTANTS.	
Section 12, specifically 12.1.3.1	All, including NO_x, VOC, and ozone	Stationary source	Stationary source		12.1.3 Exemptions. This subsection pertains to Section 12 applicability. 12.1.3.1 VARIOUS LOCATIONS PERMIT (VLP). Any non-major TEMPORARY STATIONARY SOURCE that meets the definition of a VARIOUS LOCATIONS ACTIVITY shall be subject to the following, which shall satisfy the requirement to obtain an AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT and an OPERATING PERMIT pursuant to Section 16 of the Air Quality Regulations: (a) Each EMISSION UNIT has permit conditions included in a valid VARIOUS LOCATIONS OPERATING PERMIT issued pursuant to Section 12 and Section 16 of the Air Quality Regulations.	First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04

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<tr><th>AQR §</th><th>Precursor Regulated</th><th>Source Regulated</th><th>Source Category</th><th>Emission Limitation</th><th>Special Conditions</th><th>Adoption Date</th></tr>
<tr><td>Section 12, specifically 12.1.3.1</td><td>All, including NO_x, VOC, and ozone</td><td>Stationary source</td><td>Stationary source</td><td>12.1.3.1
(b) Each EMISSION UNIT incorporates EMISSION controls which are designed for the BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (BACT).</td><td>(c) VLPs are subject to the OFFSET requirements of Section 59;
(d) As applicable, each EMISSION UNIT shall be subject to the new source performance standard(s) pursuant to Section 14 of the Air Quality Regulations, and;
(e) The annual (per calendar year) aggregate total of EMISSIONS from all EMISSION UNITS authorized under each VARIOUS LOCATIONS ACTIVITY shall not equal or exceed the following POTENTIAL TO EMIT EMISSIONS for any pollutant:
<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Pollutant</th><th colspan="2">Potential to Emit Emissions</th></tr><tr><th>Management Area & Serious Nonattainment Area (TPY)</th><th>PSD Area (TPY)</th></tr><tr><td>CO</td><td>10</td><td>70</td></tr><tr><td>VOC</td><td>20</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>NO_x</td><td>20</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>HAP</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>TCS</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>1.0</td></tr></table>
(f) An ATTACHMENT 1 shall be completed and submitted to the CONTROL OFFICER or his/her representative each time the Permittee changes the work location of equipment and/or other accessories authorized under the VLP.

12.1.3.2 This Regulation is applicable to any STATIONARY SOURCE (as defined in Section 0) that is located in Clark County, Nevada, except for a facility which generates electricity by using steam produced by the burning of fossil fuel pursuant to NRS 445.546(5). Such a facility must apply for a precon-struction permit from the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection unless such authority is specifically delegated to the Clark County Board of County Commissioners.</td><td>First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04</td></tr>
<tr><td>Section 12, specifically 12.1.3.3</td><td>All, including NO_x, VOC, and ozone</td><td>Stationary source</td><td>Stationary source</td><td></td><td>12.1.3.3 EXEMPT STATIONARY SOURCE: The CONTROL OFFICER may require a potential STATIONARY SOURCE to submit information demonstrating that such STATIONARY SOURCE has uncontrolled EMISSIONS less than the EXEMPT STATIONARY SOURCE enumerated limits, as defined in Section 0, for each REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT.</td><td>First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04</td></tr>
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AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 12, specifically 12.1.3.3	All, including NO_x, VOC, and ozone	Stationary source	Stationary source		(a) Any STATIONARY SOURCE determined to have uncontrolled EMISSIONS less than the EXEMPT STATIONARY SOURCE enumerated limits shall receive a letter of exemption at no cost to the owner/ operator. (b) Any STATIONARY SOURCE determined to have uncontrolled EMISSIONS equal to or exceeding the EXEMPT STATIONARY SOURCE enumerated limits shall be required to submit an application for an AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT or such STATIONARY SOURCE may be subject to enforcement action pursuant to Subsection 12.1.2.1. (c) "Categorically Exempt Activities" are those activities that rely on the use of specific equipment or those activities based on specific processes, which are contained in the following list: (1) Aircraft engine testing; (2) Hobby activities done not for business, profit, research, commercial gain, or as a part of a job or occupation, but for personal reasons, e.g., relaxation, diversion, enjoyment, etc; (3) Airbrushing articles of clothing; (4) Mobile, motor vehicle scratch and dent repair, mural painting, or pin-striping less than 144 (one hundred forty-four) square inches; (5) Portable liquid asphalt kettles; (6) Non-production line surface coating with spray cans; (7) Media blasting done on in-place stationary equipment or structures; (8) Architectural coating of houses, bridges, etc. done in place; (9) Internal combustion engines powering portable light plants, portable signs, portable generators, portable welders, and portable compressors as long as they are not providing power to any EMISSION UNITS requiring a permit or providing electrical power to another EMISSION UNIT requiring a permit; (10) Vacuum cleaning systems; (11) Portable steam cleaners/pressure washers; (12) Human transportable power tools, including the attached engine that powers it (e.g., string trimmers, concrete saws, power trowels); (13) Temporary "padding" machines, including the engine that powers it, used on an underground utility project provided there is no crusher and provided the project is being performed under a Dust Control Permit; (14) Temporary, on-site, demolition debris "grinders", including the engine that powers it, provided the project is being performed under a Dust Control Permit;	First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 12, specifically 12.1.3.3	All, including NO_x, VOC, and ozone	Stationary source	Stationary source		(15) Temporary trenching machines, including the engine that powers it, provided the project is being performed under a Dust Control Permit; (16) Pilot testing of soil or groundwater remediation projects for the purpose of gathering engineering data for the selection of control technology. The duration of such testing shall not exceed 72 (seventy-two) hours; (17) Equipment demonstration activities lasting less than 14 (fourteen) days in a row and not exceeding a total of 14 (fourteen) days within a 365 (three hundred sixty-five) day period; (18) Fuel burning equipment used to heat air, e.g., space heaters, with a maximum heat input less than 1 (one) million BTU/hour; (19) Tank-type water heaters with a maximum rated heat input or the total of all tank-type water heaters less than 4 (four) million BTU/hour; (20) All fuel burning boilers, steam generators, water heaters, spa heaters, pool heaters with an individual maximum rated heat input of less than 1 (one) million BTU/hour and that have an aggregate total < 10 (ten) million BTU/hour; (21) Wood sawing, with cyclone or baghouse control; (22) Wood chipping/shredding where no soil or wallboard remains on the wood; (23) Emergency standby generator, emergency fire pumps, and stationary internal combustion engine with a rating < 35hp or < 26kw; (24) Gasoline storage tank with capacity < 500 gallons; and (25) Stationary tank, reservoir, or other container <= 40,000 gallons containing petroleum product with vapor pressure < 1.5 PSIA @STP equipment. (d) Categorically Exempt STATIONARY SOURCES: (1) Containing only natural gas fuel burning equipment with an aggregate maximum rated heat input less than 4 (four) million BTU/hour (e.g., boilers, water heaters, dryers, etc.), which includes units with less than a 1 (one) million BTU/hour maximum rated heat input; (2) Containing only 1 (one) emergency generator or fire pump powered by an internal combustion engine of less than 500 (five hundred) hp and tested less than 150 (one hundred fifty) hours per year; and (3) Containing only 1 (one) cooling tower circulating less than 1,000 (one thousand) gallons per minute, provided it is equipped with drift eliminators.	First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 12, specifically 12.1.6	All, including NO_x, VOC, and ozone	Stationary source	Stationary source		12.1.6 Total POTENTIAL TO EMIT: 12.1.6.1 Based upon the information supplied by the applicant, the CONTROL OFFICER will calculate the total POTENTIAL TO EMIT by adding the POTENTIAL TO EMIT of each proposed EMISSION UNIT, which shall include all FUGITIVE EMISSIONS. In addition, the total POTENTIAL TO EMIT shall include potential emissions from all categorically exempt activities and categorically exempt STATIONARY SOURCES as defined in Subsection 12.1.3. The potential EMISSIONS from these EMISSION UNITS shall be included in the determination of whether a STATIONARY SOURCE is a MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE, except for the potential EMISSIONS from motor vehicles and special mobile equipment, residential and commercial housekeeping vacuum systems, and agricultural land use. 12.1.6.2 The total POTENTIAL TO EMIT for the STATIONARY SOURCE will be used by the CONTROL OFFICER to determine all NSR (New Source Review and/or PSD) Application Review fees pursuant to Sections 12 and 18. 12.1.6.3 The total POTENTIAL TO EMIT for each EMISSION UNIT shall be included in the conditions of the AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT CERTIFICATE and in the enforceable conditions of the OPERATING PERMIT. 12.1.6.4 For any STATIONARY SOURCE, the total POTENTIAL TO EMIT for each REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT shall be included in the conditions of the AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT CERTIFICATE and in the enforceable conditions of the OPERATING PERMIT.	First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
Section 12, specifically 12.2.11	All, including NO_x, VOC, and ozone	Stationary source	Stationary source		12.2.11 VOC Non-Major Sources in the VOC MANAGEMENT AREAS: VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCs) are a precursor to the formation of ground level ozone. 12.2.11.1 Subsection 12.2.11 shall apply to the following: (a) Any new STATIONARY SOURCE located in the LAS VEGAS VALLEY, ELDORADO VALLEY, or IVANPAH VALLEY with a total annual VOC POTENTIAL TO EMIT less than fifty (50) tons per year, or (b) any proposed MODIFICATION to a NON-MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE located in the LAS VEGAS VALLEY, ELDORADO VALLEY, or IVANPAH VALLEY with a proposed total annual VOC POTENTIAL TO EMIT less than fifty (50) tons per year. (c) The total annual VOC POTENTIAL TO EMIT shall mean the addition of the VOC EMISSIONS from the MODIFICATION and the EMISSIONS from the existing VOC POTENTIAL TO EMIT. 12.2.11.2 Each new or MODIFIED EMISSION UNIT shall incorporate EMISSION controls which are designed for the BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (BACT). 12.2.11.3 Notice of Proposed Action (described in Section 12.3) is required for any new NON-MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE with a VOC POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding twenty (20) tons per year or any NON-MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE proposing MODIFICATION that results in a VOC NET EMISSIONS INCREASE from all EMISSION UNITS that is equal to or exceeding twenty (20) tons per year.	First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 12, specifically 12.2.12	Specifically VOC	Stationary	Stationary		12.2.12 VOC Major Sources in the VOC MANAGEMENT AREAS: VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCs) are a precursor to the formation of ground level ozone. 12.2.12.1 Subsection 12.2.12 shall apply to the following: (a) Any new STATIONARY SOURCE located in the LAS VEGAS VALLEY, ELDORADO VALLEY, or IVANPAH VALLEY with a total annual VOC POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding fifty (50) tons per year, and (b) any proposed MODIFICATION to any STATIONARY SOURCE located in the LAS VEGAS VALLEY, ELDORADO VALLEY, or IVANPAH VALLEY with a proposed total annual VOC POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding fifty (50) tons per year. (c) The total annual VOC POTENTIAL TO EMIT shall mean the addition of the VOC EMISSIONS from the MODIFICATION and the EMISSIONS from the existing VOC POTENTIAL TO EMIT.	First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
					12.2.12.2 Each new or MODIFIED STATIONARY SOURCE satisfying the applicability criteria shall be subject to the VOC PSD requirements in subsections 12.2.13.4, 12.2.13.5, 12.2.13.6, and 12.2.13.7.	
				12.2.12.3 Each new or MODIFIED EMISSION UNIT shall incorporate EMISSION controls which are designed for the LOWEST ACHIEVABLE EMISSION RATE (LAER).		
					12.2.12.4 Notice of Proposed Action (described in Subsection 12.3) is required for: (a) any new Major VOC STATIONARY SOURCE, (b) any existing Non-Major VOC STATIONARY SOURCE proposing MODIFICATION with a VOC NET EMISSIONS INCREASE equal to or exceeding twenty (20) tons per year that results in a total VOC POTENTIAL TO EMIT which is equal to or exceeds the EMISSIONS threshold of a Major VOC STATIONARY SOURCE, and (c) any existing Major VOC STATIONARY SOURCE proposing MODIFICATION that results in a VOC NET EMISSIONS INCREASE equal to or exceeding twenty (20) tons per year.	
Section 12, specifically 12.2.13	Specifically VOC	Stationary	Stationary	12.2.13 VOC Sources in PSD AREA: Each new or Modified EMISSION UNIT shall incorporate EMISSION controls which are designed for the BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (BACT).		First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
					12.2.13.1 Subsection 12.2.13 shall apply to any new or Modified STATIONARY SOURCE in an AIR QUALITY AREA that is in a VOC PSD AREA with VOC EMISSIONS.	
					12.2.13.3 Notice of Proposed Action (described in Subsection 12.3) is required for any new STATIONARY SOURCE with a VOC POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding forty (40) tons per year or any STATIONARY SOURCE proposing MODIFICATION that results in a VOC NET EMISSIONS INCREASE from all EMISSION UNITS that is equal to or exceeding forty (40) tons per year.	
					12.2.13.4 Pre-application Requirements: (a) Preconstruction ambient air monitoring requirement:	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 12, specifically 12.2.13	Specifically VOC	Stationary	Stationary		(1) Any new STATIONARY SOURCE with a VOC POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding one hundred (100) tons per year or any Major VOC STATIONARY SOURCE proposing MODIFICATION that results in a VOC NET EMISSIONS INCREASE from all EMISSION UNITS that is equal to or exceeding one hundred (100) tons per year shall perform preconstruction monitoring for O_3 pursuant to Subsection 12.6. (2) If AMBIENT AIR monitoring data which is representative of the STATIONARY SOURCE location is available, such data may be used in lieu of preconstruction onsite monitoring. (b) A STATIONARY SOURCE shall not be issued an AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT/OPERATING PERMIT, if modeling results of the STATIONARY SOURCE exceed the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). 12.2.13.5 Post Construction Ambient Air Monitoring Requirements: (a) Any new STATIONARY SOURCE with a VOC POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding one hundred (100) tons per year or any Major VOC STATIONARY SOURCE proposing MODIFICATION that results in a VOC NET EMISSIONS INCREASE from all EMISSION UNITS that is equal to or exceeding one hundred (100) tons per year shall perform post construction monitoring for O_3 pursuant to Subsection 12.6. (b) EXCEPTION: A STATIONARY SOURCE requesting MODIFICATION at such location that presently performs post construction ambient air monitoring for O_3 shall not be subject to the requirements of 12.2.13.5. 12.2.13.6 Additional Impact Analysis: (a) Any STATIONARY SOURCE with a VOC POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding one hundred (100) tons per year or a VOC STATIONARY SOURCE with a VOC POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding one hundred (100) tons per year proposing MODIFICATION that results in a VOC NET EMISSIONS INCREASE equal to or exceeding forty (40) tons per year shall conduct an impact analysis: (1) The OWNER OR OPERATOR shall provide an analysis of the impairment to visibility, soils and vegetation that would occur as a result of the STATIONARY SOURCE or MODIFICATION and general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth associated with the STATIONARY SOURCE or MODIFICATION. (2) The OWNER OR OPERATOR shall provide an analysis of the air quality impact projected for the area as a result of general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth associated with the STATIONARY SOURCE or MODIFICATION. 12.2.13.7 Class I Area Analysis: (a) Any STATIONARY SOURCE with a VOC POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding one hundred (100) tons per year that is located within sixty-two (62) miles of a Class I area, or any STATIONARY SOURCE located in Clark County with a VOC POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding one hundred (100) tons per year shall conduct a Class I area analysis.	First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 12, specifically 12.2.13	Specifically VOC	Stationary	Stationary		(b) The applicant shall utilize a mathematical model (as described in Subsection 12.5) to calculate the maximum increase in Ambient VOC concentration resulting from the: POTENTIAL TO EMIT for a new STATIONARY SOURCE or NET EMISSIONS INCREASE for a STATIONARY SOURCE proposing MODIFICATION. Any STATIONARY SOURCE with a modeled impact equal to or greater than one (1) microgram per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$) (24-hour average) at or within the property boundary of the Class I area shall: (1) Provide an analysis of the impairment to visibility, soils and vegetation that would occur as a result of the STATIONARY SOURCE or MODIFICATION and general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth associated with the STATIONARY SOURCE or MODIFICATION; and (2) Provide an analysis of the air quality impact projected for the area as a result of general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth associated with the STATIONARY SOURCE or MODIFICATION.	First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
Section 12, specifically 12.2.14	Specifically NO_x	Stationary	Stationary		12.2.14 NO_x Sources in the NO_x MANAGEMENT AREAS. Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) are a precursor to the formation of ground level ozone.	First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
				12.2.14.1 Subsection 12.2.14 shall apply to any new or Modified STATIONARY SOURCE located in the LAS VEGAS VALLEY, ELDORADO VALLEY, or IVANPAH VALLEY with Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) EMISSIONS.		
				12.2.14.3 Each new or Modified STATIONARY SOURCE satisfying the applicability criteria shall be subject to the NO_x PSD requirements in subsections 12.2.15.4, 12.2.15.5, 12.2.15.6, 12.2.15.7, and 12.2.15.8.		
				12.2.14.4 Each new or Modified EMISSION Unit shall incorporate EMISSION controls which are designed for the BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (BACT). Special Restriction: Any STATIONARY SOURCE with a NO_x POTENTIAL TO EMIT exceeding fifty (50) tons per year shall not be authorized for construction within the area bounded by Washington Avenue on the north, Lamb Boulevard on the east, Tropicana Avenue on the south, and Interstate 15 on the west.		
				(a) For any new or MODIFIED STATIONARY SOURCE of NO_x, which receives an AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT after July 1, 1991, the total accumulated NO_x NET EMISSIONS INCREASE from all EMISSION UNITS within such STATIONARY SOURCE shall not exceed fifty (50) tons per year.		
				(b) The total accumulated NO_x NET EMISSIONS INCREASE (NEI) shall mean the accumulation of all NO_x NEIs occurring after July 1, 1991. The POTENTIAL TO EMIT, related to the accumulation of such NEIs for an affected STATIONARY SOURCE, shall not exceed a lifetime limit of fifty (50) tons per year.		

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Section 12, specifically 12.2.14	Specifically NO_x	Stationary	Stationary	(c) EXCEPTION: Any new or MODIFYING STATIONARY SOURCE may exceed a total accumulated NO_x NET EMISSIONS INCREASE of fifty (50) tons per year from all EMISSION UNITS within such STATIONARY SOURCE after July 1, 1991, if such NO_x NET EMISSIONS INCREASE is offset with an approved Section 58 EMISSION REDUCTION CREDIT at a ratio of 1.2 to 1.		First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
					12.2.14.5 Notice of Proposed Action (described in Subsection 12.3) is required for any new STATIONARY SOURCE with a NO_x POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding twenty (20) tons per year or any STATIONARY SOURCE proposing MODIFICATION that results in a NO_x NET EMISSIONS INCREASE from all EMISSION UNITS that is equal to or exceeding twenty (20) tons per year.	
Section 12, specifically 12.2.15	Specifically NO_x	Stationary	Stationary		12.2.15 NO_x Sources in PSD AREA: 12.2.15.1 Subsection 12.2.15 shall apply to any new or Modified STATIONARY SOURCE located in an AIR QUALITY AREA that is in a NO_x PSD AREA with NO_x EMISSIONS.	First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
				12.2.15.2 Each new or Modified EMISSION UNIT shall incorporate EMISSION controls which are designed for the BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (BACT).		
					12.2.15.3 Notice of Proposed Action (described in Subsection 12.3) is required for any new STATIONARY SOURCE with a NO_x POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding forty (40) tons per year or any STATIONARY SOURCE proposing MODIFICATION that results in a NO_x NET EMISSIONS INCREASE from all EMISSION UNITS that is equal to or exceeding forty (40) tons per year.	
					12.2.15.4 Pre-application Requirements: (a) Any new STATIONARY SOURCE with a NO_x POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding one hundred (100) tons per year or any STATIONARY SOURCE with a NO_x POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding one hundred (100) tons per year proposing MODIFICATION that results in a NO_x NET EMISSIONS INCREASE equal to or exceeding forty (40) tons per year shall perform air quality modeling pursuant to Subsection 12.5 prior to submitting an application for AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT. (b) Preconstruction ambient air monitoring requirement: (1) Any new or modifying STATIONARY SOURCE that models (performed pursuant to Subsection 12.5) an air quality impact equal to or exceeding the significance concentration (listed in Subsection 12.5, Table 12-1) shall provide preconstruction monitoring for NO_2 pursuant to Subsection 12.6. (2) If ambient air monitoring data which is representative of the STATIONARY SOURCE location is available, such data may be used in lieu of preconstruction onsite monitoring. (c) A STATIONARY SOURCE shall not be issued an AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT/OPERATING PERMIT, if modeling results of the STATIONARY SOURCE exceed the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS).	

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Section 12, specifically 12.2.15	Specifically NO_x	Stationary	Stationary		12.2.15.5 Post Construction Ambient Air Monitoring Requirements: (a) Any new or modifying STATIONARY SOURCE that models (performed pursuant to Subsection 12.5) an air quality impact equal to or exceeding the significance concentration (listed in Subsection 12.5, Table 12-1) shall perform post construction monitoring for NO_2 pursuant to Subsection 12.6. (b) EXCEPTION: A STATIONARY SOURCE requesting MODIFICATION at such location that presently performs post construction ambient air monitoring for NO_2 shall not be subject to the requirements of Subsection 12.2.15.5. 12.2.15.6 Growth Allowance for Nitrogen Dioxide (a) The allowable EMISSION increases from the proposed source or MODIFICATION, in conjunction with all other applicable EMISSIONS from existing sources (including SECONDARY EMISSIONS associated with the proposed source or MODIFICATION), shall not cause or contribute to air pollution in violation of the following maximum allowable increases over the BASELINE CONCENTRATION in any BASELINE AREA: NO_2 Class II Increment Time Period: .....Annual Arithmetic Mean Maximum Allowable Increase ($\mu g/m^3$):..... 25 (b) For STATIONARY SOURCES impacting a Class I area as determined pursuant to Subsection 12.2.15.8, the allowable EMISSION increases from the proposed source or MODIFICATION, in conjunction with all other applicable EMISSIONS from existing sources (including SECONDARY EMISSIONS associated with the proposed source or MODIFICATION), shall not cause or contribute to air pollution in violation of the following maximum allowable increases over the BASELINE CONCENTRATION in the Class I area: NO_2 Class II Increment Time Period: .....Annual Arithmetic Mean Maximum Allowable Increase ($\mu g/m^3$):..... 25 (c) The allowable EMISSION increases from the proposed source or MODIFICATION, in conjunction with all other applicable EMISSIONS from existing sources (including SECONDARY EMISSIONS associated with the proposed source or MODIFICATION), shall not cause or contribute to air pollution in violation of the air quality standards for NO_2 listed in Section 11 of these Air Quality Regulations. (d) The CONTROL OFFICER shall maintain a record of increment consuming sources for all PSD AREAS and MANAGEMENT AREAS in Clark County.	First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04

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Section 12, specifically 12.2.15	Specifically NO_x	Stationary	Stationary		(e) The CONTROL OFFICER shall disapprove any application and deny issuance of an AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT if the cumulative estimated increment consumption in 12.2.15.6(a) or 12.2.15.6(b) exceeds the maximum allowable increase, or if the cumulative modeled impact exceeds the air quality standards in Section 11 of these Air Quality Regulations. 2.2.15.7 Additional Impact Analysis. Any STATIONARY SOURCE with a NO_x POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding one hundred (100) tons per year or a STATIONARY SOURCE with a NO_x POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding one hundred (100) tons per year proposing MODIFICATION that results in NOx NET EMISSIONS INCREASE equal to or exceeding forty (40) tons per year shall conduct an impact analysis: (a) The OWNER OR OPERATOR shall provide an analysis of the impairment to visibility, soils and vegetation that would occur as a result of the STATIONARY SOURCE or MODIFICATION and general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth associated with the STATIONARY SOURCE or MODIFICATION. (b) The OWNER OR OPERATOR shall provide an analysis of the air quality impact projected for the area as a result of general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth associated with the STATIONARY SOURCE or MODIFICATION. 12.2.15.8 Class I Area Analysis: (a) Any STATIONARY SOURCE with a NO_x POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding one hundred (100) tons per year that is located within sixty two (62) miles of a Class I area or any STATIONARY SOURCE located in Clark County with a NO_x POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding two hundred fifty (250) tons per year shall conduct a Class I area analysis. (b) The applicant shall utilize a mathematical model (as described in Subsection 12.5) to calculate the maximum increase in Ambient NO_x concentration resulting from the: POTENTIAL TO EMIT for a new STATIONARY SOURCE or NET EMISSIONS INCREASE for a STATIONARY SOURCE proposing MODIFICATION.	First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
Section 12, specifically 12.2.17	Specifically NO_x	Stationary	Stationary		12.2.17.7 Class I Area Analysis: (c) Any STATIONARY SOURCE with a modeled impact equal to or greater than one (1) microgram per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$) (24-hour average) at or within the property boundary of the Class I area shall: (1) Provide an analysis of the impairment to visibility, soils and vegetation that would occur as a result of the STATIONARY SOURCE or MODIFICATION and general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth associated with the STATIONARY SOURCE or MODIFICATION. (2) Provide an analysis of the air quality impact projected for the area as a result of general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth associated with the STATIONARY SOURCE or MODIFICATION.	

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Section 12, specifically 12.2.18	Specifically HAPs, a subset of VOCs	Stationary	Stationary		12.2.18 HAP Sources in Clark County: 12.2.18.1 The applicability of Subsection 12.2.18 shall be limited to any STATIONARY SOURCE subject to the requirements of Section 20 of the Regulations, or any STATIONARY SOURCE with EMISSIONS of HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (HAPs) that are not subject to the PM_{10}, VOC, or TCS requirements of the Regulations and shall apply to the following: (a) Any new STATIONARY SOURCE located in Clark County which emits or has a POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding, ten (10) tons per year for any HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT (HAP), or twenty-five (25) tons per year for any combination of HAPs, as defined in Section 0; and (b) any MODIFIED HAP STATIONARY SOURCE located in Clark County which has a NET EMISSIONS INCREASE equal to or exceeding ten (10) tons per year for any HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT (HAP), or twenty-five (25) tons per year for any combination of HAPs as defined in Section 0.	First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
				12.2.18.2 EMISSION Control Requirements: (a) For any STATIONARY SOURCE not subject to the requirements of Section 20 of the Air Quality Regulations and/or National EMISSION Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants promulgated under section 112 of the ACT: (1) each new or MODIFIED EMISSION UNIT that does not represent an imminent or substantial danger, as determined by the CONTROL OFFICER, may incorporate no control; and (2) each new or MODIFIED EMISSION UNIT that does represent an imminent or substantial danger, as determined by the CONTROL OFFICER, the EMISSION controls shall be, at a minimum, designed for the BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY. (b) For any STATIONARY SOURCE subject to the requirements of Section 20 of the Air Quality Regulations each new or MODIFIED EMISSION UNIT shall be subject to the applicable standard listed in Section 20.		
					12.2.18.3 Notice of Proposed Action (described in Subsection 12.3) is required for any new STATIONARY SOURCE with a POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding ten (10) tons per year for all HAPs or any STATIONARY SOURCE proposing MODIFICATION that results in a NET EMISSIONS INCREASE from all EMISSION UNITS that is equal to or exceeding ten (10) tons per year for all HAPs.	
					12.2.18.4 An application to construct or reconstruct any major source of hazardous pollutants shall contain a determination that maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for new sources under Section 112 of the ACT will be met. Where MACT has not been established by the administrator, such determination shall be made on a case-by-case basis pursuant to 40 CFR 63.40 through 63.44. For purposes of this subsection, constructing or reconstructing a major source shall have the meaning prescribed in 40 CFR 63.41.	

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Section 12, specifically 12.2.18	Specifically HAPs, a subset of VOCs	Stationary	Stationary		(a) Notice of Proposed Action (described in 12.3) is required for any source subject to this subsection. (b) Within 60 days of the issuance of the permit, a copy of the MACT determination will be submitted to the EPA.	First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
Section 12, specifically 12.2.19	Specifically TCS, a subset of VOCs	Stationary	Stationary		12.2.19 TCS Sources in Clark County: Requirements for TOXIC CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (TCS) contained in this Subsection apply to all new and MODIFIED STATIONARY SOURCES that emit one (1) or more of the TOXIC CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE(S), as defined in Section 0. 12.2.19.1 Pre-application Requirements—Preconstruction ambient air monitoring requirement: (a) Any new STATIONARY SOURCE with a TCS POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding one (1) ton per year or any Major TCS STATIONARY SOURCE proposing MODIFICATION that results in a TCS NET EMISSIONS INCREASE from all EMISSION UNITS that is equal to or exceeding one (1) ton per year shall perform preconstruction monitoring for TCS pursuant to Subsection 12.6. (b) If AMBIENT AIR monitoring data which is representative of the STATIONARY SOURCE location is available, such data may be used in lieu of preconstruction onsite monitoring. 12.2.19.2 Post Construction Ambient Air Monitoring Requirements: (a) Any new STATIONARY SOURCE with a TCS POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding one (1) ton per year or any Major TCS STATIONARY SOURCE proposing MODIFICATION that results in a TCS NET EMISSIONS INCREASE from all EMISSION UNITS that is equal to or exceeding one (1) ton per year shall perform post construction monitoring for TCS pursuant to Subsection 12.6. (b) EXCEPTION: A STATIONARY SOURCE requesting MODIFICATION at such location that presently performs post construction ambient air monitoring for TCS shall not be subject to the requirements of 12.2.19.2. 12.2.19.3 Additional Impact Analysis. Any STATIONARY SOURCE with a TCS POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding one (1) of a ton per year or a STATIONARY SOURCE with a TCS POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding one (1) of a ton per year proposing MODIFICATION that results in a TCS NET EMISSIONS INCREASE equal to or exceeding one (1) of a ton per year shall conduct an impact analysis: (a) The OWNER OR OPERATOR shall provide an analysis of the impairment to visibility, soils and vegetation that would occur as a result of the STATIONARY SOURCE or MODIFICATION and general commercial, residential, Industrial, and other growth associated with the STATIONARY SOURCE or MODIFICATION. (b) The OWNER OR OPERATOR shall provide an analysis of the air quality impact projected for the area as a result of general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth associated with the STATIONARY SOURCE or MODIFICATION.	First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04

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Section 12, specifically 12.2.19	Specifically TCS, a subset of VOCs	Stationary	Stationary		12.2.19.4 Class I Area Analysis: (a) Applicability: Any STATIONARY SOURCE with a TCS POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding one (1) of a ton per year that is located within sixty-two (62) miles of a Class I area, or any STATIONARY SOURCE located in Clark County with a TCS POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding one (1) of a ton per year shall conduct a Class I area analysis. (b) The applicant shall utilize a mathematical model (as described in Subsection 12.5) to calculate the maximum increase in Ambient TCS concentration resulting from the: POTENTIAL TO EMIT for a new STATIONARY SOURCE or NET EMISSIONS INCREASE for a STATIONARY SOURCE proposing MODIFICATION. (c) Any STATIONARY SOURCE with a modeled impact equal to or greater than one (1) microgram per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$) (24-hour average) at or within the property boundary of the Class I area shall: (1) Provide an analysis of the impairment to visibility, soils and vegetation that would occur as a result of the STATIONARY SOURCE or MODIFICATION and general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth associated with the STATIONARY SOURCE or MODIFICATION; and (2) Provide an analysis of the air quality impact projected for the area as a result of general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth associated with the STATIONARY SOURCE or MODIFICATION.	First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
					12.2.19.5 Air Quality Modeling: (a) The applicant shall estimate changes in ambient air quality resulting from the new or MODIFIED STATIONARY SOURCE by using a mathematical model described in Subsection 12.5. (b) Actual measurements of ambient air quality, before or after construction of the new or MODIFIED STATIONARY SOURCE, may be required. At no time shall a STATIONARY SOURCE be exempted from the requirements of Subsection 12.5.5.1. (c) After the new or MODIFIED STATIONARY SOURCE is constructed and has commenced operation, the EMISSION UNIT(S) will be tested to verify conformance with the POTENTIAL TO EMIT, as described in Subsection 12.2.19.5(b).	
					12.2.19.6 Public notification (described in Subsection 12.3) is required if there is a net increase in any TOXIC CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE EMISSIONS from all EMISSION UNITS that is equal to or greater than one (1) ton per year.	
				12.2.19.7 BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY is required if the total POTENTIAL TO EMIT exceeds one (1) tpy for any TOXIC CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES and Municipal WASTE Combustor Organics equal to or exceeding 0.00000555 tpy.		
					12.2.19.8 Chlorine. The applicant shall meet the requirements of Section 33.	

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Section 12, specifically 12.2.19	Specifically TCS, a subset of VOCs	Stationary	Stationary		12.2.19.9 Compliance testing for TOXIC CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES: (a) As stated in Subsection 12.1.6, the POTENTIAL TO EMIT is an enforceable OPERATING PERMIT condition. (b) The applicant and the CONTROL OFFICER shall mutually determine the most appropriate sampling method and analytical technique to measure the POTENTIAL TO EMIT for an EMISSION UNIT. If the applicant/permittee and the CONTROL OFFICER fail to reach an agreement, the Hearing Board may be consulted for selecting the compliance testing method.	First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
Section 12, specifically 12.5	All, including VOC and NO_x	Stationary	Stationary		12.5 Air Quality Models 12.5.1 Air Quality Modeling Applicability. Air quality modeling applies to any new or Modifying STATIONARY SOURCE located in the PSD Area or MANAGEMENT AREA that triggers the EMISSIONS threshold listed pursuant to subsection 12.2. The applicant shall utilize a mathematical model (as specified in Subsection 12.5.3) to calculate the maximum increase in Ambient concentration for each REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT at and beyond the property boundary resulting from the total POTENTIAL TO EMIT (described in Subsection 12.1.6) for each REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT. 12.5.3 Air Quality Modeling Requirements: 12.5.3.1 Estimates of ambient concentrations required under Subsection 12.2 shall be based on the applicable air quality models and data bases approved by USEPA. 12.5.3.2 Air quality modeling is subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 51 Appendix W, as revised. 12.5.4 Stack heights: 12.5.4.1 The degree of EMISSION limitation required for control of any REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT shall not be affected in any manner by the stack height portion of any source that exceeds good engineering practice, or any other dispersion technique. 12.5.4.2 Exception: stack heights in existence before December 31, 1970 or dispersion techniques implemented before then. 12.5.5 PSD Monitoring Significance Levels: 12.5.5.1 Air quality modeling that results in concentrations for any REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT equal to or exceeding the values listed in Table 12-1 shall require PSD ambient air monitoring for each REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT.	First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04

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<tr><th>AQR §</th><th>Precursor Regulated</th><th>Source Regulated</th><th>Source Category</th><th>Emission Limitation</th><th>Special Conditions</th><th>Adoption Date</th></tr>
<tr><td>Section 12, specifically 12.5</td><td>All, including VOC and NO_x</td><td>Stationary</td><td>Stationary</td><td></td><td>Table 12-1. PSD Monitoring Significance Levels
<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Regulated Pollutant</th><th colspan="2">Significance Level (µg/m^3)</th><th rowspan="2">Averaging Time</th></tr><tr><th>Pre-Construction</th><th>Post-Construction</th></tr><tr><td>O_3 (VOC)</td><td>[a]</td><td>[a]</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>NO_2 (NO_x)</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>Annual</td></tr><tr><td>TCS</td><td>[c]</td><td>[c]</td><td>24-hour</td></tr><tr><td>HAP</td><td>[d]</td><td>[d]</td><td></td></tr></table>[a] No ‘de minimus’ significance level is provided for ozone. However, any VOC NET EMISSIONS INCREASE of one hundred (100) tons per year or more would require the applicant to perform an ambient impact analysis and perform preconstruction monitoring for ozone.
[c] Only each TOXIC CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE with a significance level specifically identified in an applicable standard shall be required to model. Otherwise, no modeling is required.
[d] Only each HAP with a significance level specifically identified in an applicable standard adopted pursuant to Section 20 of the Air Quality Regulations shall be required to model. Otherwise, no modeling is required.</td><td>First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04</td></tr>
<tr><td>Section 12, specifically 12.6</td><td>All</td><td>Stationary</td><td>Stationary</td><td></td><td>12.6 Preconstruction and Post Construction Ambient Air Monitoring Requirements:
12.6.1 Preconstruction Ambient Air Monitoring Requirements:
12.6.1.1 The applicant shall submit a preconstruction monitoring proposal to the CONTROL OFFICER for review at least thirty (30) days prior to commencing preconstruction monitoring. All preconstruction monitoring proposals shall include the following:
(a) type of monitoring equipment,
(b) location of monitor,
(c) enclosure design,
(d) electrical power supply,
(e) climate control,
(f) quality assurance, and
(g) quality control.
12.6.1.2 All preconstruction monitoring measurements shall be gathered over a period of at least twelve (12) months preceding receipt of the application for AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT, except that, if the CONTROL OFFICER determines that a complete and adequate analysis can be accomplished with monitoring data gathered over a period shorter than twelve (12) months (but not less than four (4) months), the data that is required shall have been gathered over at least that shorter period.
12.6.1.3 The preconstruction monitor shall be located in the general proximity of the modeled point of maximum impact. If such location is infeasible due to technical or physical limitations, then, the CONTROL OFFICER and the applicant shall determine the appropriate preconstruction monitor location.
12.6.1.4 All preconstruction monitoring activities shall be subject to the relevant provisions of Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 50, 51, 52, 53, and 58.</td><td>First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04</td></tr>
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Section 12, specifically 12.6	All	Stationary	Stationary		12.6.1.5 The applicant shall submit all preconstruction monitoring data to the CONTROL OFFICER with the application for AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT.	First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
					12.6.2 Post Construction Ambient Air Monitoring Requirements: 12.6.2.1 Post construction monitoring shall commence on the Actual Initial Start-up Date. 12.6.2.2 The post construction monitor shall be located in the general proximity of the modeled point of maximum impact. If such location is infeasible due to technical or physical limitations, then, the CONTROL OFFICER and the applicant shall determine the appropriate post construc-tion monitor location.	
					12.6.2.3 The owner or operator shall submit a post construction monitoring proposal to the CONTROL OFFICER with the AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT application. All post construction monitoring proposals shall include the following: (a) type of monitoring equipment, (b) location of monitor, (c) enclosure design, (d) electrical power supply, (e) telephone line availability, (f) climate control, (g) quality assurance, and (h) quality control.	
					12.6.2.4 Post construction monitoring activities shall be subject to the relevant provisions of Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 50, 51, 52, 53, and 58.	
					12.6.2.5 Reporting Requirements. Quality assurance and quality control requirements shall be reported to the CONTROL OFFICER as required.	
					12.6.2.6 Post construction monitoring shall be conducted for a minimum of two (2) years. At the end of the second (2nd) year and each subsequent two (2) year period (if applicable), the CONTROL OFFICER shall review the air quality impact to determine if additional post construction monitoring is required. The owner or operator may terminate post construction monitoring only if the CONTROL OFFICER notifies the owner or operator, in writing, that such monitoring is no longer required.	
Section 12, specifically 12.7	Primarily NO_x	Stationary	Stationary		12.7.1 Continuous EMISSION Monitoring Systems Applicability: 12.7.1.1 For any new STATIONARY SOURCE with a CO, NO_x, or SO_2 POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding one hundred (100) tons per year: (a) The conditions of the AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT shall include the requirement to operate and maintain a continuous EMISSION monitoring system (CEMS) for each EMISSION UNIT with a POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding the following:	First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04

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Section 12, specifically 12.7	Primarily NO_x	Stationary	Stationary		REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT — EMISSION Rate (TPY) Carbon Monoxide.....100 Oxides of Nitrogen .....40 Sulfur Dioxide .....40 (b) As applicable, the application shall include a description of a CEMS for each affected REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT on each applicable EMISSION UNIT. Conditions shall assure compliance with the subject provisions of 40 CFR 60. 12.7.1.2 For any MODIFYING STATIONARY SOURCE with a CO, NO_x, or SO_2 POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding one hundred (100) tons per year: (a) The conditions of the AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT shall include the requirement to operate and maintain a CEMS for each EMISSION UNIT with a NET EMISSIONS INCREASE equal to or exceeding the following: REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT — EMISSION Rate (TPY) Carbon Monoxide.....100 Oxides of Nitrogen .....40 Sulfur Dioxide .....40 (b) As applicable, the application shall include a description of a CEMS for each affected REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT on each applicable EMISSION UNIT. Conditions shall assure compliance with the subject provisions of 40 CFR 60. 12.7.2 Continuous EMISSIONS Monitoring System Requirements. Any Continuous EMISSION Monitoring System required for Carbon Monoxide, Oxides of Nitrogen, or Sulfur Dioxide shall be used for direct-compliance. 12.7.3 Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS) Requirements: 12.7.3.1 Applicability. Any EMISSION UNIT subject to an applicable New Source Performance Standard adopted pursuant Section 14 of the Air Quality Regulations which requires an opacity monitor. 12.7.3.2 Any COMS shall be used for direct-compliance. 12.7.5 Alternative Monitoring System(s). The owner or operator of an affected EMISSION UNIT may apply for approval of an alternative monitoring system (or system component) to determine average hourly EMISSION data, by demonstrating that the alternative monitoring system has the same or better precision, reliability, accessibility, and timeliness as provided by continuous EMISSION monitoring system. The owner or operator of an affected EMISSION UNIT shall submit all requests for an alternative monitoring system to the AQD Enforcement Supervisor.	First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 12, specifically 12.7	Primarily NO_x	Stationary	Stationary		(a) Within two (2) months of receipt of a complete request for an alternative monitoring system, the CONTROL OFFICER shall notify the requester in writing of approval or disapproval of such request. (b) To be deemed complete, a request must contain all information required pursuant to Subsection 12.7.5 in sufficient detail to evaluate the request. The CONTROL OFFICER may request additional information in writing and set a reasonable deadline for response.	First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
Section 12, specifically 12.8	All, including NO_x and VOCs	Stationary	Stationary	(f) EMISSION limitations.	12.8 Issuance of AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT CERTIFICATE with Conditions 12.8.1 AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT CERTIFICATE Conditions. The conditions of the AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT CERTIFICATE shall include, but not be limited to the following: (a) total POTENTIAL TO EMIT for each EMISSION UNIT, (b) compliance testing deadlines, (c) performance standards, (d) control requirements, (e) reporting schedules... (g) continuous EMISSIONS monitoring, (h) post construction monitoring, (i) offset requirements, (j) upset/breakdown notification, (k) all PSD increment consumption, and (l) expiration date. 12.8.1.2 These conditions shall be duplicated in the OPERATING PERMIT conditions when the facility is ready to start up. 12.8.2 AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT Issuance Requirements. An "AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT CERTIFICATE" shall not be issued unless the CONTROL OFFICER has: (a) approved the location of the STATIONARY SOURCE; (b) determined that the applicant has demonstrated that all STATIONARY SOURCES owned or operated by the Applicant within the STATE or by any entity controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the applicant in the STATE are subject to EMISSION limitations and are in compliance, or on a schedule for compliance, with all applicable EMISSION limitations and standards under the Clean Air Act; and (c) received full payment of all applicable fees. 12.8.4.1 and 12.8.4.2. The CONTROL OFFICER shall issue a Stop Order prohibiting the construction, installation, establishment, or alteration of such STATIONARY SOURCE if any of the following are determined prior to issuance of the OPERATING PERMIT:	First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 12, specifically 12.8	All, including NO_x and VOCs	Stationary	Stationary		(1) such STATIONARY SOURCE has deviated from the construction design as proposed in the AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT Application which results in an increase in the POTENTIAL TO EMIT, or the EMISSION of an unpermitted REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT; or (2) such STATIONARY SOURCE has altered or modified the control technology requirements which were agreed upon in the conditions of the AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT CERTIFICATE.	First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
					12.8.4.4 No stationary source shall commence construction unless it has met all requirements of the rule to which it is subject, except where the rule allows that compliance with a specific requirement may be achieved by a later date.	
Section 12, specifically 12.9	All	Stationary	Stationary		12.9 Cancellation or Extension of an AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT CERTIFICATE 12.9.1 Cancellation of an AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT CERTIFICATE. 12.9.1.1 The CONTROL OFFICER shall cancel a Certificate issued pursuant to Section 12, except as provided in subsection 12.9.2, if the applicant does not Commence Construction within eighteen (18) months of date of ATC issuance or if construction work is discontinued for any eighteen (18) month period and any Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) increment reserved on behalf of the applicant shall expire.	First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
					12.9.2 Extension of AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT CERTIFICATE. If the applicant requires an extension, a request shall be submitted in writing to the CONTROL OFFICER at least thirty (30) days prior to the eighteen (18) month cancellation date of the AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT CERTIFICATE. Such extension request shall include the following: (a) Justification why construction did not commence as scheduled, if applicable; (b) Revised construction schedule which assures that continuous construction will be initiated or maintained during the extension period;	
				12.9.2 Extension of AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT CERTIFICATE. (c) Perform reanalysis of BACT (applies to extension request beyond the first request)		
					(d) Reanalyze PSD increment consumption and air quality impacts for each applicable REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT (applies to extension request beyond the first request); and (e) Extension request must be signed by a responsible representative of the company proposing the project.	
					12.9.2.3 Proposed revisions to the AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT CERTIFICATE shall meet any new requirements promulgated since issuance of the Certificate and shall be subject to public notification procedures described in Subsection 12.3.	
					12.9.2.4 Each AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT CERTIFICATE extension shall not exceed twelve (12) months from Certificate expiration date.	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 12, specifically 12.12	All	Stationary	Stationary	12.12 Protection of Visibility from Sources in NONATTAINMENT AREAS. 12.12.1 Review of MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCES and Major MODIFICATIONS --Source Applicability and Exemptions. (f) The requirements of this subsection shall not apply to a MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE or major MODIFICATION with respect to a particular pollutant, if the ALLOWABLE EMISSIONS of that pollutant from the source, or the NET EMISSIONS INCREASE of that pollutant from the MODIFICATION: (1) Would impact no Class I area and no area where an applicable increment is known to be violated, and (2) Would be temporary.		First amended 7/9/87; also amended 11/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04
					12.12.2 Visibility Impact Analyses. The OWNER/OPERATOR of a source shall provide an analysis of the impairment to visibility that would occur as a result of the source or MODIFICATION and general commercial, residential, industrial and other growth associated with the source or MODIFICATION.	
					12.12.4 National Visibility Goal. The CONTROL OFFICER shall only issue an AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT/ OPERATING PERMIT to those sources whose EMISSIONS will be consistent with making reasonable progress toward the national goal of preventing any future, and remedying any existing, impairment of visibility in visibility protection areas which impairment results from man-made air pollution. In making the decision to issue an AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT/ OPERATING PERMIT, the CONTROL OFFICER may take into account the costs of compliance, the time necessary for compliance, the energy and non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance, and the useful life of the source.	
					12.12.5 Monitoring. The CONTROL OFFICER may require monitoring of visibility in any visibility protection area near the proposed new STATIONARY SOURCE or major MODIFICATION for such purposes and by such means as the CONTROL OFFICER deems necessary and appropriate.	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 14, New Source Performance Standards	All criteria pollutants, including VOC, NO_x, and ozone	All types	Stationary		14.1 [T]he provisions of Part 60, Chapter 1, Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, as indexed below, are hereby adopted by reference and made a part hereof as if fully set forth. Any final revisions to an existing subpart that are promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency are hereby adopted by reference and made a part hereafter as if fully set forth. Any new subparts to Part 60 that are promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency after the effective date of this Section shall be subject to review and adoption by the Clark County Board of County Commissioners prior to becoming part of these Regulations. For the purposes, of this section, the word "ADMINISTRATOR" as used in Parts 60 and 61, Chapter I, Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations shall mean the CONTROL OFFICER, except that the CONTROL OFFICER shall not be empowered to approve: alternate test methods, equivalent test methods, alternative standards, or alternative work practices. 14.2 Any PERSON subject to this section must also comply with all other requirements of these Regulations. If there is inconsistency between standards or requirements, the most stringent standard or requirement shall apply, except that where a specific limitation for certain categories is set forth in Subsection 14.1, that limit shall take precedence over provisions of Section 27.	Amended 9/3/81, 10/21/83, 9/21/84; 5/15/85, 4/23/87, 1/25/90, 5/27/93, 11/18/93, 1/23/97, 8/26/99, 2/20/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 19 - Part 70, Operating Permits	All criteria pollutants, including VOC, NO_x, and ozone	All types	Stationary		19.1 Program Overview 19.1.1 This Section sets forth a comprehensive county-wide air quality permitting system to meet the requirements of Title V of the Clean Air ACT (42 U.S.C. 7401, *et seq*.) and 40 CFR Part 70. 19.1.2 All Sources subject to this section shall have a permit to operate that assures compliance by the Source with all APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS.	Initial adoption on 11/18/93; amended 5/26/94, 6/22/95, 12/18/97, 9/28/00, 5/24/01, 6/3/03, 1/20/04 (19.3.1.1 only), 7/1/04
					19.2 Applicability 19.2.1 PART 70 SOURCES: This Regulation applies to any "MAJOR PART 70 SOURCE" or "PART 70 SOURCE" as defined in Section 0 of the Department of Air Quality and Environmental Management's Air Quality Regulations and all sources required by the ADMINISTRATOR to obtain a permit including Title IV acid rain sources.	

AQR §	Precursor regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 20, Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories	HAP	Stationary (potentially Area)	Hazardous air pollutants for source categories. HAPs are a subset of VOCs.	Emission standards for hazardous air pollutants for source categories.	20.1 ...NOW, THEREFORE, the provisions of Part 63, Chapter I, Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, as indexed below, are hereby adopted by reference and made a part hereof as if fully set forth. Any final revisions to an existing subpart that are promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency are hereby adopted by reference and made a part hereafter as if fully set forth. Any new subparts to Part 63 that are promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency after the effective date of this Section shall be subject to review and adoption by the Clark County Board of County Commissioners prior to becoming part of these Regulations. For the purposes, of this Section, the word "ADMINISTRATOR" as used in Parts 60 and 61, Chapter I, Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations shall mean the CONTROL OFFICER, except that the CONTROL OFFICER shall not be empowered to approve alternate or equivalent test methods or alternative standards/work practices.	Initial adoption on 11/18/93; amended 12/21/95, 1/23/97, 4/9/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04
					20.2 Any person subject to this Section must also comply with all other requirements of these Regulations. If there is inconsistency between standards or requirements, the most stringent standard or requirement shall apply.	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 24, Sampling and Testing – Records and Reports	All precursors sampled	All sources	All sources (24.5.1 mentions stationary sources specifically)		24.1 Any person operating any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance for which registration is required by these Regulations, shall permit the CONTROL OFFICER, or his agent to install and maintain sampling and testing facilities as are reasonable and necessary for measurement of emissions of air contaminants. Where existing facilities for sampling or testing are inadequate, the CONTROL OFFICER may, in writing, require the Registrant to provide and maintain access to, such facilities as are reasonably necessary for sampling and testing purposes by the CONTROL OFFICER, or his authorized agent, in order to secure information that will disclose the nature, extent, quantity, or degree of air contaminants discharged into the atmosphere from the article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance described in the Registration form or records.	Amended 4/9/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04
					24.2 The owner or operator of any point source as defined in Title 40 CFR, Part 51.1, Paragraph (k), published in the Federal Register on November 25, 1971, shall maintain records of the nature and amounts of emissions from such source and/or any other information as may be deemed necessary by the CONTROL OFFICER to determine whether such source is in compliance with applicable emission limitations or other CONTROL MEASURES.	
				24.5.1 Emission data obtained pursuant to these Regulations from owners or operators of stationary sources to which air quality standards shall apply shall be correlated with applicable emission limitations and other CONTROL MEASURES and will be available to the public during normal business hours at the Department of Air Quality and Environmental Management, 500 S. Grand Central Parkway, Las Vegas, Nevada 89155.		

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 25, Upset/Breakdown, Malfunctions	Air contaminants, including VOC and NO_x	Any plant or equipment	All	25.1 Operation of any plant or equipment which causes EMISSIONS of air contaminants in excess of limits set by these Regulations is in violation of these Regulations unless:		Amended 3/27/80, 9/3/81, 4/21/83, 7/8/85, 11/18/93, 12/19/96, 4/9/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04
				25.1.1 Such EMISSIONS resulted from a Malfunction. In determining whether or not a Malfunction has occurred, the CONTROL OFFICER, HEARING OFFICER, or HEARING BOARD may utilize the following guidelines: The burden of proof shall be upon the OPERATOR.		
					1) The air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or processes involved in the incident, were at all times maintained and operated in a manner reasonably consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions; 2) Repairs were made in an expeditious fashion when the OPERATOR knew or should have known that applicable emission limitations were being exceeded. The OPERATOR must have employed his best efforts to use off-shift labor and overtime to insure that such repairs were made as expeditiously as possible; 3) The amount and duration of the excess EMISSIONS were minimized in a manner reasonably consistent with good practice during periods of such emissions; 4) The excess EMISSIONS were not part of an historical pattern indicative of inadequate design; 5) No additional course of action other than that actually taken could reasonably have been implemented by the OPERATOR.	
					25.1.2.1 Exceptions: 25.1.2.2 For those chemical processes specified in Subsection 26.1.2.7 a malfunction under these regulations shall not provide a defense for any EMISSION in excess of the limit established for Subsection 26.1.2.7 (4).	
					25.1.3 If the EMISSIONS resulted from an UPSET/BREAKDOWN the OPERATOR shall provide to the CONTROL OFFICER a written explanation of the cause of the UPSET/BREAKDOWN. If the OPERATOR demonstrates to the satisfaction of the CONTROL OFFICER that the EMISSIONS were the result of a Malfunction, then no further action shall be taken by the CONTROL OFFICER. If the CONTROL OFFICER is not satisfied that the EMISSION resulted from a Malfunction, he may issue a citation to the OPERATOR to appear before the HEARING OFFICER or HEARING BOARD or he may require corrective action.	
					25.1.4 UPSET/BREAKDOWN, Scheduled Maintenance, or Malfunction under these Regulations shall not provide a defense for any release of excess air contaminants (1) which causes or significantly contributes to a violation of any air quality standard listed in Section 11 of these regulations, or (2) which causes or significantly contributes to:	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 25, Upset/Breakdown, Malfunctions	Air contami-nants, including VOC and NO_x	Any plant or equipment	All		(a) an intense cloud equivalent to a visual range less than five (5) miles as measured by an integrating nephelometer or equivalent instrument; or (b) a discernible plume emanating from the stationary source and extending horizontally at or near ground level beyond the property line of the stationary source to a publicly accessible area.	Amended 3/27/80, 9/3/81, 4/21/83, 7/8/85, 11/18/93, 12/19/96, 4/9/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04
					25.1.4.1 In the event that the release of excess air contaminants is associated with an intense cloud, the CONTROL OFFICER shall demonstrate with available data that the release itself caused or significantly contributed to the intensity of the cloud.	
					25.2 Reporting and Consultation: 25.2.1 UPSET/BREAKDOWNS or EMERGENCIES, as defined in Section 0 shall be reported to the CONTROL OFFICER within one (1) hour of the onset of the UPSET/BREAKDOWN. 25.2.2 The OPERATOR shall consult with the CONTROL OFFICER to devise actions designed to minimize the impact of excess EMISSIONS.	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 26, Emission of Visible Air Contaminants	Any visible air contaminants	Any visible air contaminants from any emis-sion unit whatsoever	Stationary and Area	26.1 A PERSON shall not discharge into the atmosphere, from any Emission Unit whatsoever, any air contaminants for a period or periods aggregating more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period, which is: 26.1.1 Of such OPACITY to a degree equal to 20 percent or greater.		Amended 4/26/83, 7/8/85, 4/9/01, 12/2/03, 7/1/04
				26.1.2 For any chemical process EMISSION UNITS commencing operation or modification on or before January 1, 1981, and for which one or more of the following compounds are manufactured: titanium, titanium tetrachloride, magnesium, magnesium chloride, manganese dioxide, and boron trichloride, the OPACITY shall not exceed 20 percent for a period or periods aggregating more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period;		
				26.2 Exceptions to Subsection 26.1: 26.2.1 For any chemical process EMISSION UNITS commencing operation or modification after January 1, 1981 and for which one or more of the following compounds are manufactured: titanium, titanium tetrachloride, magnesium, magnesium chloride, manganese dioxide, and boron trichloride, the OPACITY shall not exceed 10 percent for a period or periods aggregating more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period;		
				26.2.3 Any source subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS) and/or 40 CFR Part 63, National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), shall comply with Part 60 and/or Part 63 OPACITY standards, except the averaging time shall be 3 minutes.		
					26.2.4 EMISSIONS resulting from the shutdown of air pollution control equipment for scheduled maintenance shall not constitute a violation of Section 26, subject to the following conditions: a) The scheduled maintenance was reported to the CONTROL OFFICER more than twenty-four (24) hours in advance of the shutdown; b) The scheduled maintenance is performed at times specified by the CONTROL OFFICER as being favorable for atmospheric ventilation; c) EMISSIONS during the shutdown are minimized to the extent reasonably possible; and d) Where possible, the shutdown is scheduled during periods of non-operation of the EMISSION Unit.	
					26.3 Exemptions to Subsections 26.1: 26.3.1 Smoke from fires or from fire training as allowed in Section 42 herein; 26.3.2 Where presence of uncombined water is the only reason for the failure of an EMISSION to meet the limitations herein; and 26.3.3 Smoke discharged in the course of training individuals to observe visible EMISSIONS, if written permission is obtained from the CONTROL OFFICER specifying the times and dates of such training.	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 33, Chlorine in Chemical Processes	VOC/HAP	Chlorine in chemical processes	Stationary Source		33.1 Applicability: This section applies to any STATIONARY SOURCE in Clark County which OPERATES a CHEMICAL PROCESS in which molecular chlorine gas is generated. Hereafter, "chlorine" will mean molecular chlorine gas.	Amended 5/18/84, 4/24/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04
				33.2 Performance Standard The POTENTIAL TO EMIT for chlorine from all EMISSION UNITS related to a specific CHEMICAL PROCESS shall be less than one pound per hour.		
					33.3 Determination of Potential to EMIT: 33.3.1 [E]ach OWNER OR OPERATOR of a STATIONARY SOURCE subject to this section shall submit to the CONTROL OFFICER, a written estimate of the POTENTIAL TO EMIT for chlorine. The estimate shall include the basis and method of calculation.	
					33.3.2 Upon receipt of such estimate, the CONTROL OFFICER shall review the same to determine whether the estimate is accurate and supported by available data. ... If the estimate is not acceptable, the CONTROL OFFICER shall make an independent estimate of the POTENTIAL TO EMIT, showing his basis and method of calculation. Such independent estimate shall be served upon the OWNER OR OPERATOR within 30 days after receipt of the estimated POTENTIAL TO EMIT. The OWNER OR OPERATOR may appeal the independent estimate of the CONTROL OFFICER to the AIR Pollution Control HEARING BOARD .... [T]he Air Pollution Control HEARING BOARD shall review the OPERATOR's original estimate, the CONTROL OFFICER'S independent estimate, the bases and methods of calculations used by each party, and shall make a final determination of the POTENTIAL TO EMIT for the purpose of this Section 33.	
					33.4 Monitoring Compliance at existing sources with a Potential to EMIT not greater than the Performance Standard:	
					33.4.1 To assure compliance with the Performance Standard, conditions for the OPERATING PERMITS shall include numerical standards which can be routinely monitored. The numerical standards shall be the criteria regulating chlorine EMISSIONS from that STATIONARY SOURCE. For EMISSION UNITS in which the chlorine is released through a stack or vent pipe, hereinafter called Type 1 EMISSION UNITS, the numerical standard shall be equal to the Performance Standard. For EMISSION UNITS in which the chlorine is not released through a stack or vent pipe, or in which the EMISSIONS from the process equipment area are not detectable, hereinafter called Type 2 EMISSION UNITS, the numerical standard shall be a quantitative measurement which can be performed during an inspection by the CONTROL OFFICER or his representative. An example of a quantitative measurement is to measure for chlorine, within one to five meters of the equipment in which chlorine is being processed, with a multi-stroke gas sampling pump equipped with a rapid analysis calibrated detector tube.	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 33, Chlorine in Chemical Processes	VOC/HAP	Chlorine in chemical processes	Stationary Source		33.7 New Source Review 33.7.1 This subsection applies to any new STATIONARY SOURCE of chlorine emissions proposing to locate in Clark County. This subsection also applies to an existing STATIONARY SOURCE if new emission units are constructed at the existing STATIONARY SOURCE. The collection of new emission units would be considered a new STATIONARY SOURCE.	Amended 5/18/84, 4/24/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04
				33.7.2 Each new EMISSION UNIT shall employ process equipment and air pollution control equipment designed to maintain the Lowest Achievable Emission Rate.		
					33.7.3 Each new STATIONARY SOURCE shall also comply with all other Air Quality Regulations of the Clark County Board of County Commissioners.	
					33.8 Enforcement Any OPERATING PERMIT condition established as a result of this section is considered equivalent to a Regulation. If there is an alleged violation of a permit condition, the CONTROL OFFICER may exercise any of the enforcement options enumerated in Subsection 4.7 or Subsection 16.8 of these Regulations.	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 35, Diesel Engine Powered Electrical Generating Equipment	VOC and NO_x, among others	Any person or entity operating diesel engine powered electrical generating equipment in the area of applicability	Stationary/Area	3.5.1 EMERGENCY STANDBY DIESEL POWERED GENERATOR installed in the Area of Applicability (Subsection 35.3) after January 1, 1991, are limited as follows: a) operations during tests, loss of electrical power and other emergency conditions as required by the Uniform Building Code and the Uniform Fire Code; b) DISPATCHABLE PEAK SHAVING purposes for up to 150 hours each per year.	**Definitions:** DISPATCHABLE PEAK SHAVING: A program by which Peak Shaving operations will be scheduled and controlled by the serving public utility to those times essential to maintain a reliable, area-wide, supply source of electrical energy. EMERGENCY STANDBY DIESEL POWERED GENERATOR: A diesel power electric generator permanently installed on the users' property to provide electrical energy on an emergency and standby basis for life safety functions and general business functions during the loss of utility power and emergency situations. These functions include emergency lighting, ventilation and smoke control, elevators, exit lights, fire pumps, and other life safety functions as required by the Uniform Building Code and the Uniform Fire Code.	Amended 2/28/91, 4/24/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04
					35.2 EMERGENCY STANDBY DIESEL POWERED GENERATOR installed prior to January 1, 1991, and installed with equipment capable of peak shaving or DISPATCHABLE PEAK SHAVING may be used for a) operations during tests, loss of electrical power and other emergency conditions as required by the Uniform Building Code and Uniform Fire Code; b) peak shaving purposes up to 12 hours per day from June 1 through September 31 of each calendar year until June 1, 1993;	
					After June 1, 1993, such units shall only be used for a) DISPATCHABLE PEAK SHAVING purposes up to 150 hours per year.	
					35.3 EMERGENCY STANDBY DIESEL POWERED GENERATOR installed prior to January 1, 1991, and without equipment for peak shaving utilization are limited to: a) operations during tests, loss of electrical power and other emergency conditions; b) dispatchable peak shaving purposes up to 150 hours per year commencing June 1, 1991.	
					35.5 Area of Applicability - Hydrographic Basins for Las Vegas Valley, Eldorado Valley and Boulder City.	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 40, Prohibitions of Nuisance Conditions	Air contaminants, including NO_x and VOC	All	All	40.1 No PERSON shall cause, suffer or allow the discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause a NUISANCE.		Amended 5/18/84, 5/17/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 42, Open Burning	VOC and NO_x, among others	Any person or entity engaged in open burning	Stationary/Area	42.1 No PERSON shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the burning of any combustible material in any open fire except as provided in this section and then only when such burning has been approved in advance by the CONTROL OFFICER.	Such exceptions are as follows: 42.1.1 When in the judgment of the CONTROL OFFICER, no other safe method for the disposal of combustible, explosive, or dangerous material exists or can reasonably be obtained;	Amended 12/28/78, 5/17/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04
					42.1.2 Small fires for recreational, educational, ceremonial, cooking purposes and warmth of human beings, including barbecues and outdoor fireplaces provided they do not create a public nuisance;	
					42.1.3 Where fire is set either by OFFICERS of governmental agencies, in performance of their official duties or for the purposes of training and instruction of fire-fighting and fire-rescue personnel;	
					42.1.4 Outside the Las Vegas Valley, when such fire is set on a field used for growing crops in the course of disposing of unused portions of a crop and intermingled weeds resulting from an agriculture operation;	
					42.1.5 Domestic burning of material originating on premises, exclusive of garbage, at a property used exclusively as a private residence or dwelling where there is no collection service available for such material.	
					42.2 Notwithstanding Subsection 42.1, any burning so permitted by this section must be controlled so that public nuisance or traffic hazards are not created as a result of the air contaminants being emitted.	
					42.3 Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit or make unlawful the construction and use of private barbecue pits, grills, or outdoor fireplaces for the preparation of food for consumption by individuals; nor shall any permit from the CONTROL OFFICER be required therefore.	
					42.4 Open burning shall be prohibited during air pollution episode conditions as defined in Section 6 of the Implementation Plan for the State of Nevada entitled, EMERGENCY EPISODE PLAN.	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 45, Idling of Diesel Powered Motor Vehicles	NO_x and VOC (HC)	Diesel-powered motor vehicles	Mobile Sources	45.1 Diesel Powered Motor Vehicle Idling Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a person shall not idle the engine of a diesel truck or a diesel bus for more than 15 consecutive minutes.	The provisions of this subsection 45.1 do not apply to a diesel truck or a bus: (a) For which the Clark County Air Pollution Control Hearing Board has issued a variance from the requirements of this subsection. A variance is not effective during an air pollution emergency episode stage declared by the Department of Air Quality and Environmental Management. (b) Which is an emergency vehicle. (c) Used to repair or maintain other MOTOR VEHICLES. (d) Which is stopped because of traffic congestion while in transit on a highway, roadway or street. (e) The EMISSION from which is contained and treated by a method approved by the CONTROL OFFICER. (f) The engine of which must idle to perform a specific task for which is it designed such as well drilling, trenching or hoisting. Such an engine may not idle for more than 15 consecutive minutes during an air quality emergency episode stage declared by the Department of Air Quality and Environmental Management. (g) Which is idling while maintenance procedures are being performed at a repair facility.	Amended? 9/26/91, 5/17/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 49, Compliance Requirements for Boilers and Steam Generators	NO_x	Boilers and steam generators	Stationary		49.2 Definitions: 49.2.1 "Boiler and Steam Generator" (hereinafter referred to as "Boiler") means a heating device that combusts fuel to produce steam, to heat water or to heat any other liquid heat transfer medium.	Amended 4/23/92, 5/17/01, 12/16/03, 7/1/04, 12/20/05
					49.3 Applicability: 49.3.1 This Section applies only to: 49.3.1.1 Any new or existing Boiler, with a maximum heat input rating equal to or greater than 4.0 MMBtu/hr, on which CONSTRUCTION commenced after January 1, 1992.	
					49.3.1.2 Any existing Boiler, with a maximum heat input rating equal to or greater than 4.0 MMBtu/hr, installed prior to January 2, 1992, that is MODIFIED or RECONSTRUCTED after January 1, 2006. 49.3.2 Combined Heat and Power Units and supplementary duct-fired heat recovery steam generators are exempt from this Section.	
					49.4 Performance Testing: 49.4.1 Initial Performance Test: The OWNER AND/OR OPERATOR of a new, MODIFIED, or RECONSTRUCTED Boiler with a maximum heat input rating equal to or greater than 10.0 MMBtu/hr shall conduct an initial performance test within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the Boiler will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup of such Boiler, and shall demonstrate compliance pursuant to Subsection 49.4.3.1.	
					49.4.2 Periodic Performance Tests: The OWNER AND/OR OPERATOR of a Boiler with a maximum heat input rating equal to or greater than 10.0 MMBtu/hr shall conduct periodic performance testing, at least once during every 5-year period beginning from the date of the initial performance test and at least once at 5-year intervals thereafter, on each Boiler to demonstrate compliance pursuant to Subsection 49.4.3.1.	
					49.4.2.1 The OWNER AND/OR OPERATOR of a Boiler with a maximum heat input rating equal to or greater than 10.0 MMBtu/hr who has not conducted a performance test on that Boiler within 5 years prior to January 1, 2006 shall conduct a performance test on that Boiler to demonstrate compliance pursuant to Subsection 49.4.3.1 no later than July 1, 2006 and at a minimum of 5-year intervals thereafter.	
					49.5 Burner Efficiency Tests: 49.5.1 Initial Burner Efficiency Test: The OWNER AND/OR OPERATOR of a new, MODIFIED, or RECONSTRUCTED Boiler with a maximum heat input rating equal to or greater than 4.0 MMBtu/hr shall conduct an initial burner efficiency test within 180 days after initial startup of such Boiler.	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 49, Compliance Requirements for Boilers and Steam Generators	NO_x	Boilers and steam generators	Stationary		49.5.2 The OWNER AND/OR OPERATOR of a Boiler with a maximum heat input rating equal to or greater than 4.0 MMBtu/hr shall conduct burner efficiency tests (boiler tune-ups) on that Boiler. Burner efficiency tests shall be conducted in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and specifications for good combustion practices. If the manufacturer's recommendations and specifications are unavailable, the OWNER AND/OR OPERATOR may use an alternative method to perform the boiler efficiency test upon prior approval from the CONTROL OFFICER.	Amended 4/23/92, 5/17/01, 12/16/03, 7/1/04, 12/20/05
					49.5.3 For a Boiler with a maximum heat input rating of 10.0 MMBtu/hr or greater, the OWNER AND/OR OPERATOR shall perform a burner efficiency test two times each year in accordance with Subsection 49.5.1. The OWNER AND/OR OPERATOR shall conduct the tests at least 5 months but no more than 7 months apart during each calendar year. If the Boiler has a permitted hourly limit of less than 2,000 hours per year, then the OWNER AND/OR OPERATOR may perform a burner efficiency test one time each calendar year beginning with the year 2006.	
					49.5.4 For a Boiler with a maximum heat input rating of 4.0 MMBtu/hr but less than 10.0 MMBtu/hr, the OWNER AND/OR OPERATOR shall perform a burner efficiency test in accordance with Subsection 49.5.1 one time each calendar year beginning with the year 2006.	
					49.5.5. If the documented actual hours of operation of a Boiler with a maximum heat input rating equal to or greater than 4.0 MMBtu/hr are zero during a calendar year, the OWNER AND/OR OPERATOR may choose not to perform a burner efficiency test on that Boiler during that calendar year. To document that the actual hours of operation for that Boiler are zero during a calendar year, the OWNER AND/OR OPERATOR shall install an hour meter prior to the beginning of that calendar year and maintain written records to verify the actual hours of operation during that calendar year.	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 50, Storage of Petroleum Products	VOC (HC)	Petroleum products (storage)	Area	50.1 A PERSON shall not place, store, nor hold in any stationary tank, reservoir or other container of more than 151,412 liters (40,000 gallons) capacity of any petroleum liquid having a VAPOR pressure of 78 mm Hg (1.5 pounds per square inch absolute) or greater under actual storage conditions, unless such tank, reservoir or other container is a pressure tank maintaining working pressure sufficient at all times to prevent hydrocarbon VAPOR or gas loss into the atmosphere, or unless it is designed and equipped with one of the following VAPOR LOSS CONTROL DEVICES, properly installed, and in good working order and operation:		Amended 12/28/78, 6/11/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04
					50.1.1 A floating roof, consisting of a pontoon type or double-deck type roof, resting on the surface of the liquid contents and equipped with a closure seal, to close the space between the roof edge and the tank wall. The control equipment provided for herein shall not be used if the petroleum product has a VAPOR pressure of 572 mm Hg (11.0 pounds per square inch absolute) or greater under actual storage conditions. All tank gauging and sampling devices shall be gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place;	
					50.1.2 A vapor recovery system, consisting of a vapor gathering system capable of collecting the hydrocarbon vapors and gases so as to prevent their EMISSION to the atmosphere, and with all tank gauging and sampling devices gas-tight, except when gauging or sampling is taking place;	
					50.1.3 Other equipment of equal efficiency, provided such equipment has first been submitted to and approved by the CONTROL OFFICER. There shall be no visible holes, tears or other openings in the seal or seal fabric of the tank reservoir or other container for the storage of petroleum liquids.	
					50.2.2 All openings, except stub drains, are to be equipped with a cover, seal or lid. The cover, seal or lid is to be in a closed position at all times except when the device is in actual use. Automatic bleeder vents are to be closed at all times except when the roof is floated off or landed on the roof leg supports. Rim vents, if provided, are to be set to open when the roof is floated off the roof leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting.	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 51, Petroleum Product Loading Into Tank Trucks and Trailers	VOCs	Petroleum products (loading)	Area	51.1 A PERSON shall not load any petroleum product having a VAPOR pressure of 78 mm Hg (1.5 psia) or greater into any tank truck, trailer, or tank car from any loading facility dispensing 18925 kiloliters (5,000,000 gallons) annually unless such loading facility is equipped with a VAPOR collection and disposal system or its equivalent, properly installed, in good working order and in operation.		Amended 12/28/78, 6/11/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04
				51.1.1 No person shall load any petroleum product having a vapor pressure of 78 mm Hg (1.5 psia) or greater into any tank truck, trailer or tank car from any loading facility dispensing less than 18925 kilo liters (5,000,000 gallons) annually unless such loading equipment is designed for bottom loading only or uses a submerged fill tube extending to within 76.2 mm (3 inches) of the bottom of the tank being filled.		
					51.2 When loading is effected through the hatches of a tank truck or trailer with a loading arm equipped with a VAPOR collecting adaptor, a pneumatic, hydraulic or other mechanical means shall be provided to force a vapor-tight seal between the adaptor and the hatch. A means shall be provided to prevent liquid gasoline drainage from the loading device when it is removed from the hatch of any tank truck or trailer, or to accomplish complete drainage before such removal.	
					51.3 When loading is effected through means other than hatches, all loading and VAPOR lines shall be equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections and which close automatically when disconnected.	
					51.5 The loading shall be accomplished in such a manner that the mixture of vapor and air displaced from the delivery vessel will be vented only to the vapor recovery system.	
					51.4 The VAPOR disposal portion of the system shall consist of one of the following: 51.4.1 A vapor-liquid absorber system with a minimum recovery efficiency of 90 percent by weight of all the hydrocarbon vapors and gases entering such disposal system;	
					51.4.2 A variable VAPOR space tank, compressor, and FUEL gas system of sufficient capacity to receive all hydrocarbon vapors and gases displaced from the tank trucks and trailers being loaded;	
					51.4.3 Other equipment of at least 90 percent efficiency provided such equipment is submitted to and approved by the Air Quality CONTROL OFFICER.	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 52, Gasoline Dispensing Facilities	VOCs	Gasoline dispensing facilities	Area		52.2 Definitions: All terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in Section 0.	Amended 9/3/81, 6/25/01, 6/3/03, 10/7/03, 10/21/03, 7/1/04
					Actual Initial Start-up Date means the date on which any affected facility receives a "Certificate of Occupancy".	
					Airplane Refueling Area means a facility capable of receiving, storing, and dispensing one or more types of aviation GASOLINE for use by airplanes.	
					Affected facility means any device to which a standard is applicable.	
					Bound log book is a bound, hard cover book, in which the individual pages may not be replaced, inserted or removed.	
					CARB means the California Air Resources Board.	
					Certified Stage II Vapor Recovery Tester [is] A Natural Person who is certified by the District to test the VAPOR tightness and performance standards of underground storage tanks and associated Stage I and Stage II VAPOR recovery systems.	
					Combined Tank Capacity means all GASOLINE storage tanks at an affected facility.	
					Gasoline means any petroleum distillate having a Reid VAPOR pressure of 4 pounds per square inch or greater.	
					GDF means GASOLINE DISPENSING FACILITY.	
					*Leak Fre*e means a liquid leak rate of less than four drops per minute.	
					Natural Person [is] An individual person excluding the following: United States of America, the State of Nevada, group of individuals, partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, trust estate, political subdivision, administrative agency, public or quasi-public corporation, or other legal entity.	
					Operator [is] A person having responsibility for, the day-to-day operation of a GASOLINE dispensing site.	
					Person means United States of America, the State of Nevada, any individual, group of individuals, partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, trust estate, political subdivision, administrative agency, public or quasi-public corporation, or other legal entity.	
					Stage I means GASOLINE VAPOR recovery during transfer of GASOLINE from GASOLINE delivery vehicles to stationary tanks used for re fueling MOTOR VEHICLES.	
					Stage II means GASOLINE VAPOR recovery during motor vehicle re-fueling operations from stationary tanks.	
					Top Off means to attempt to dispense GASOLINE into a FUEL tank after the VAPOR recovery dispensing nozzle has shut off automatically. Topping Off shall not apply to: a premature shutoff due to an incomplete seal between the nozzle and fill pipe	
					VAPOR Control System means a device or combination of devices into which VAPORS are passed before being vented into the atmosphere.	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 52, Gasoline Dispensing Facilities	VOCs	Gasoline dispensing facilities	Area		*VAPOR Tight* means a reading of less than 10,000 ppm, above background, as methane, when measured at a distance of one centimeter from the leak source using a portable hydrocarbon detection instrument. Background is defined as the ambient concentration of organic compounds as - measured at - three meters - from any emission unit.	Amended 9/3/81, 6/25/01, 6/3/03, 10/7/03, 10/21/03, 7/1/04
					Spill bucket means a container of approximately 5 gallons capacity used to collect petroleum product spillage from normal GASOLINE storage tank loading operations.	
					Year means calendar year unless explicitly stated otherwise.	
				52.1~~1~~ Applicability (a) Non-major Sources (1) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this subsection, the provisions of this section are applicable to the following affected facilities in the area of applicability within Clark County: each GASOLINE DISPENSING FACILITY, and each GASOLINE Storage Tank. (i) any GASOLINE DISPENSING FACILITY that has one (1) or more calendar years in which the through-put is 96,000 gallons or more, shall be subject to the provisions of this section even if subsequent year's through-puts are less than 96,000 gallons.	52.1~~1~~ (b) Major Sources [Reserved] (c) Exceptions: (1) Each GASOLINE DISPENSING FACILITY, Airplane Refueling Area, and GASOLINE Storage Tank located outside the AREA OF APPLICABILITY (see Table 52-1) is exempt from the provisions of this section. Area of Applicability as denoted in Table 52-1 is the Las Vegas Valley, Boulder City Limits, Eldorado Valley, and Ivanpah Valley. (2) Any affected facility that has an annual through-put of 96,000 gallons per year or less; and commenced construction prior to January 1, 1991, is exempt from the provisions of this section.	
					(3) Any GASOLINE storage tank whose capacity is less than 500 gallons, is exempt from the provisions of this section.	
					52.3 Registration and Permitting (2) The POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE, tons per year) shall be estimated based on expected annual throughput (Q) in gallons and the following correlations: (i) PTEvoc = $0.000001650\ Q = 1.65 \times 10^{-6}\ Q$ (ii) PTEbenzene = $0.000000011\ Q = 1.10 \times 10^{-8}\ Q$ (iii) PTEtoluene = $0.000000006\ Q = 6.00 \times 10^{-9}\ Q$ (iv) PTEethylbenzene = $0.000000001\ Q = 1.00 \times 10^{-9}\ Q$ (v) PTExylene = $0.000000002\ Q = 2.00 \times 10^{-9}\ Q$	
				52.4 Specifications of VAPOR Control Systems (a) General (1) An affected facility shall not dispense GASOLINE unless: (i) the Stage I and Stage II VAPOR Recovery equipment is CARB certified and has a rated VAPOR collection efficiency of 95% or more; and (ii) the Stage I and Stage II VAPOR Recovery equipment shall be maintained and operated in a VAPOR tight and leak free manner, pursuant to the manufacturer's specifications.	(2) If a fire protection agency requires a VAPOR shear valve on the VAPOR return line at the base of the dispenser, then the shear valve shall be CARB approved and Underwriters Laboratories (UL) listed. (i) If a shear valve is installed, then the valve shall be attached to a fixed structure.	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 52, Gasoline Dispensing Facilities	VOCs	Gasoline dispensing facilities	Area	(b) GASOLINE Storage Tanks (1) No PERSON shall load, or permit the loading of GASOLINE into any GASOLINE storage tank unless such tank is equipped with a CARB certified Stage I VAPOR recovery system.	(3) The CONTROL OFFICER shall tag, as "Out of Order", any Stage I or Stage II VAPOR Recovery system, or any component thereof, that is defective. No PERSON shall use, or permit the use of, any component or system until such defect has been repaired, replaced, or adjusted; and the CONTROL OFFICER has been notified of the completed repairs. The "Out Of Order" tag number shall be recorded in the "Daily Log" by the PERSON making the repairs, who shall sign and return the repair tag to DAQEM within 10 days of the completion of said repairs. (4) Operating Instructions. Each affected facility using a balance VAPOR recovery system, shall conspicuously display operating instructions. Such operating instructions shall: (i) clearly describe how to dispense fuel correctly with a bellows, VAPOR recovery nozzle; (ii) include a warning that "Topping Off" may result in spillage or recirculation of GASOLINE, and that such practices are prohibited; and (iii) include a prominent display of the DAQEM's telephone number. (b) GASOLINE Storage Tanks (2) Fugitive EMISSIONS generated during GASOLINE storage tank loading operations shall be prevented by using the best available equipment and by good operating practices. (3) GASOLINE storage tank loading includes, but is not limited to, connecting and disconnecting VAPOR and fill hoses, and transfer of GASOLINE products. (i) For the filling of the underground storage tanks from a tanker truck, VAPOR recovery hoses shall be connected first on and last off. (ii) All underground tank loading operations shall require the use of a spill bucket to capture product spillage during normal delivery operations. (4) Each GASOLINE delivery note from a supplier or common carrier shall include an inspection statement of the condition of the Stage I equipment for each product delivered. This statement must be signed by the delivery truck driver at the time of the inspection. (e) Stage II Retrofit Impacts on Stage I Systems (1) Retrofit of a balanced Stage II system to a VAPOR assist Stage II system requires the following Stage I system modifications: (i) A poppeted CARB certified system capable of demonstrated compliance with the static pressure decay test must be installed. (ii) A two-point fill pipe system must be installed if there are modifications to the UST, UST system (excluding product lines), or the Stage I system. (2) A poppeted coaxial fill pipe system is permitted if: (i) the UST throughput is less than 3,640,000 gallons per year; (ii) no UST modifications are made; and (iii) the existing fill pipe is coaxial. (3) A single-point system may remain in place until: (i) modifications are made to the UST, UST system(excluding product lines), or the Stage I system; or	Amended 9/3/81, 6/25/01, 6/3/03, 10/7/03, 10/21/03, 7/1/04

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 52, Gasoline Dispensing Facilities	VOCs	Gasoline dispensing facilities	Area		(4) In addition to the above, if the UST throughput is greater than 3,640,000 gallons per year, a two-point fill pipe system must be installed.	Amended 9/3/81, 6/25/01, 6/3/03, 10/7/03, 10/21/03,
					52.5 Performance Testing (b) Initial Performance Testing (1) Each new or modified affected facility shall pass an initial performance test within 30-days from the date of issuance of a "Certificate of Occupancy". Upon successful completion of the performance test, a "GASOLINE Dispensing OPERATING PERMIT" will be issued. (i) The OWNER OR OPERATOR shall notify the Compliance Supervisor, DAQEM, of the date of issuance of a "Certificate of Occupancy". Such written notification shall consist of a copy of the "Certificate of Occupancy". (2) If an affected facility fails to pass the first initial performance test, then subsequent initial performance test shall be conducted, and a non-refundable $150 inspection fee shall be paid for each test, until the affected facility passes the initial performance test. (3) If repairs to the UST or Stage I controls were effected to pass the performance test, the report must contain the appropriate jurate and signature of a Nevada Certified Tank Handler, Tester of Underground Storage Tanks, or Environmental Manager. (4) Commencing July 1, 1996, initial performance testing shall be conducted by a certified Stage II VAPOR Recovery tester in the presence of a representative of the District. (c) Annual Performance Testing of a Balance VAPOR Recovery System (1) Each OWNER OR OPERATOR of any affected facility shall conduct a Balance System Inspection and submit a report of the results of that inspection to the Compliance Supervisor, DAQEM. The Balance System Inspection shall be conducted by a Certified Tester and shall include all above ground components including those items in Subsection 52.6(a). Such inspections shall be conducted annually. (2) If the results of the Balance System Inspection shows a loss of system integrity, which is not part of the daily inspection requirement (Subsection 52.6(a)), then the CONTROL OFFICER may require the OWNER OR OPERATOR to conduct the following: (i) Static Pressure Decay Test; and (ii) Dynamic Back-pressure Test. (3) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as preventing the CONTROL OFFICER from conducting such inspections, or from conducting the test listed in Subsection 52.5(b)(2). (4) Each annual performance test may be conducted without a repre-sentative of the DAQEM being present. (5) If repairs to the UST or Stage I controls were effected to pass the performance test, the report must contain the appropriate jurate and signature of a Nevada Certified Tank Handler or Environmental Manager.	7/1/04

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 52, Gasoline Dispensing Facilities	VOCs	Gasoline dispensing facilities	Area		(d) Annual Performance Testing of an Assist VAPOR Recovery System (1) Each OWNER OR OPERATOR of an affected facility shall perform, or cause to be performed, the appropriate test as listed in Subsection 52.5(e)(1)(i), (iv), and (vi), and Subsection 52.5(e)(2), once each year. (2) In addition to the test listed above, any affected facility equipped with Healy 400 or 600 Stage II VAPOR Recovery systems shall conduct a test on the VAPOR return line using test method CC-TP 95-3. (3) Each annual performance test may be conducted without a representative of the District being present. (e) Test Methodologies and Standards (1) The following test methods are approved for use in Clark County, Nevada: (i) Static Pressure Decay Test (CC-TP-95-1); (ii) Dynamic Back-pressure Test (CC-TP-95-4); (iii) Blockage Test; (iv) Air to Liquid Ratio Test (CC-TP-95-2); (v) Flow Test; and (vi) any CARB test method(s). (2) Any affected facility equipped with Healy 400 or 600 Stage II VAPOR Recovery systems shall conduct a test on the VAPOR return line using test method CC-TP 95-3. (3) The OWNER OR OPERATOR shall give 7-day written prior notice to the Compliance Supervisor, DAQEM, of the date of the annual performance test. (f) Failed Test (1) Initial Performance Test. Any affected facility failing to pass all aspects of the initial Performance test shall not be issued a "GASOLINE Dispensing OPERATING PERMIT" and shall not commence commercial operation(s) except as provided in the "GASOLINE Dispensing Authority to Construct". (2) Annual Performance Test. Any affected facility failing to pass all aspects of the annual Performance test shall: (i) effect all necessary repairs; and (ii) re-test the affected facility; and (iii) immediately notify the Compliance Supervisor, DAQEM. (3) The process of Subsection 52.5(f)(2) shall continue until the affected facility successfully passes all aspects of the performance test. The CONTROL OFFICER may require the OWNER OR OPERATOR to conduct a re-test in the presence of a representative of the District. (4) Any control equipment and associated GASOLINE dispensing equipment that fails to meet the standards of the applicable performance test shall be tagged as "Out of Order". No PERSON shall use or permit the use of tagged equipment until it has been repaired, replaced, or adjusted, the performance test of Subsection 52.5(d)(2) has been re-conducted, and the CONTROL OFFICER has been notified.	Amended 9/3/81, 6/25/01, 6/3/03, 10/7/03, 10/21/03, 7/1/04

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 52, Gasoline Dispensing Facilities	VOCs	Gasoline dispensing facilities	Area		52.6 Inspection Requirements (a) Daily Inspections (1) Each affected facility shall conduct daily inspections of the Stage II VAPOR recovery systems for defects in the following component(s) of said VAPOR recovery system(s): (i) VAPOR hoses that (A) are crimped; (B) are flattened; (C) are slit more than one(1) inch; or (D) contain multiple slits whose total length is more than one (1) inch. (ii) Nozzle boots which are torn in one or more of the following manners: (A) A triangular shaped tear of 1/2 inch or more on a side. (B) A hole 1/2 or more in diameter. (C) A slit 1 inch or more in length. (iii) Damaged face plate or flexible cone. The extent of the damage shall be less than one fourth (1/4) of the circumference of the face plate or flexible cone. (iv) VAPOR processing unit(s) as applicable; (v) interlock mechanism(s), as applicable; (vi) any component that is part of the approved system; (vii) fill hose retractors. (2) Each affected facility that uses a flare devise as an integral segment of the control system shall inspect daily each: (i) flame detection sensor; and (ii) visual and/or audible display or alarm	Amended 9/3/81, 6/25/01, 6/3/03, 10/7/03, 10/21/03, 7/1/04
					52.10 Miscellaneous (a) VAPOR laden tank trucks shall be refilled only at facilities equipped with a VAPOR control system in accordance with Subsection 51.4 of these Regulations.	
					(b) No PERSON shall fill or top off, or permit the filling or topping off, of GASOLINE tanks of MOTOR VEHICLES to a level which allows spillage of such GASOLINE. (c) No PERSON shall operate an airplane refueling area unless the affected facility is equipped with a CARB certified Stage I VAPOR recovery system.	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 53, Oxygenated Gasoline Program	VOCs	Motor vehicles	Area		53.1.1 The Area of Applicability is the hydrographic basins containing the LAS VEGAS VALLEY, the Eldorado Valley, the Ivanpah Valley, the Boulder City limits, and any area within three (3) miles of any such hydrographic basins and which is within Clark County, Nevada.	Initially adopted 11/17/88; amended 6/11/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04
				53.2.1. Within the area of applicability, from October 1 to March 31 no GASOLINE shall be supplied, or sold by any person intended as a final product for fueling MOTOR VEHICLES, or sold at retail, or sold to a private or a municipal fleet, for consumption or introduced into MOTOR VEHICLE by any person, unless the GASOLINE has at least 3.5 percent oxygen content by weight.		
					53.2.*2* The requirements of Subsection 53.2.1 shall apply solely to GASOLINE that is introduced into commerce within the program area, and shall not be construed in any manner to prevent or discourage the introduction into commerce, and/or combustion within a vehicle, natural gas and any other energy source which has the demonstrated ability to reduce vehicular emissions of carbon monoxide in amounts equal to or greater than the average reduction expected from the oxygen content standards set in Subsection 53.2.1 of this section.	
				53.2.*3* Tolerance Specifications of Oxygen Content: 5.3.2.3.1 The specified oxygen content by weight shall not drop below the following minimum levels: Specified Oxygen Content 2.7% [when (R+M)/2∃98]; 3.5% Acceptable Minimum 3.5%; 3.15%		
				53.2.4 From October 1 to March 31: GASOLINES with an octane rating of 98 or greater (R+M)/2 shall contain a minimum of 2.7% oxygen by weight via the addition of MTBE, ethanol or other oxygenate approved by EPA. The requirements of Section 53.2.1 will not apply for these GASOLINES.		
					53.3 All OXYGENATED GASOLINE shall be labeled at the dispensing pump and contain the following statement: The GASOLINE dispensed from this pump is oxygenated and will reduce carbon monoxide pollution from motor vehicles.	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 54, Cleaner Burning Gasoline (CBG) Program: Wintertime Program	VOCs	All CBG for use in Clark County, including transactions directly involving the fueling of MOTOR VEHICLES at a retail outlet or BULK PURCHASER CONSUMER facility.	Area		**Definitions** "**ASTM**" means the American Society for Testing and Materials. "**BARREL**" means 42 U.S. gallons. "**BULK PURCHASER-CONSUMER**" means a PERSON that purchases or otherwise obtains GASOLINE in bulk and then dispenses it into the fuel tanks or **MOTOR VEHICLES** owned or operated by the PERSON. "**BULK PLANT**" means an intermediate GASOLINE distribution facility where delivery of GASOLINE to and from the facility is solely by truck. "**CAP**" or absolute limit means a standard that applies to all GASOLINE whenever it is sold or supplied throughout the distribution system. "**CBG OR CLEANER BURNING GASOLINE**" means: (A) GASOLINE sold, intended for sale, or made available for sale as a MOTOR VEHICLE fuel in Clark County Nevada; and (B) GASOLINE that the PRODUCER knows or reasonably should know will be offered for sale or supply at an out-of-state terminal or BULK PLANT at which it will be identified as GASOLINE suitable for sale as a MOTOR VEHICLE fuel in Clark County, Nevada. "**CBGBOB OR CLEANER BURNING GASOLINE BLENDSTOCK FOR OXYGENATE BLENDING,**" means a petroleum-derived liquid which is intended to be, or is represented as, a product that will constitute CBG upon the addition of a specified type and percentage (or range of percentages) of OXYGENATE to the product after the product has been supplied from the PRODUCTION or IMPORT FACILITY at which it was produced or imported. **"DESIGNATED ALTERNATIVE LIMIT OR DAL"** means an alternative GASOLINE specification limit, expressed in the nearest part per million by weight for sulfur content, nearest tenth percent by volume for aromatic hydrocarbon content, which is assigned by a PRODUCER or IMPORTER to a FINAL BLEND of CBG pursuant to Section 54.4. "**FINAL BLEND**" means a distinct quantity of GASOLINE or a batch of CBG or CBGBOB at a PRODUCTION FACILITY from which some or all of the quantity or batch is delivered via pipeline to Clark County and/or a distinct quantity of CBG or CBGBOB that is imported into Clark County via either railway tankcars or trucks. "**FURTHER PROCESS**" means to perform any activity on GASOLINE, including distillation, treating with hydrogen, or blending, for the purpose of bringing the GASOLINE into compliance with the standards in this Section. "**GASOLINE**" means any fuel that is commonly or commercially known, sold or represented as GASOLINE. "**IMPORTED CBG**" means CBG which is transported into Clark County, Nevada via rail car or tank truck or trailer.	Initially adopted 4/22/99; amended 6/25/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 54, Cleaner Burning Gasoline (CBG) Program: Wintertime Program	VOCs	All CBG for use in Clark County, including transactions directly involving the fueling of MOTOR VEHICLES at a retail outlet or BULK PURCHASER CONSUMER facility.	All CBG for use in Clark County, including transactions		"**IMPORT FACILITY**" means the facility at which IMPORTED CBG or CBGBOB is first received in Clark County, Nevada, including, in the case of GASOLINE or CBGBOB imported by cargo tank and delivered directly to a facility for dispensing GASOLINE into MOTOR VEHICLES, the cargo tank in which the CBG or CBGBOB is imported. "**IMPORTER OF CBG**" means any PERSON who first accepts delivery in Clark County, Nevada of IMPORTED CBG. "**MOTOR VEHICLE**" has the same meaning as defined in Section 0. "**OXYGENATE**" is any oxygen-containing, ashless, organic compound, such as an alcohol or ether, which, when added to GASOLINE increases the amount of oxygen in GASOLINE**.** "**OXYGENATE BLENDING FACILITY**" means any facility (including a truck) at which OXYGENATE is added to GASOLINE or blendstock, and at which the quality or quantity of GASOLINE is not altered in any other manner except for the addition of deposit control additives or other similar additives. "**OXYGENATE BLENDER**" means any PERSON who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises an OXYGENATE BLENDING FACILITY, or who owns or controls the blendstock or GASOLINE **used** or the GASOLINE produced at an OXYGENATE BLENDING FACILITY. **"PRODUCE"** means, except as otherwise provided in section (a) or (b) below, to convert liquid compounds which are not GASOLINE into GASOLINE. When a PERSON blends volumes of blendstocks which are not GASOLINE with volumes of GASOLINE acquired from another PERSON, and the resulting blend is GASOLINE, the PERSON conducting such blending has produced only the portion of the blend which was not previously GASOLINE. When a PERSON blends GASOLINE with other volumes of GASOLINE, without the addition of blendstocks which are not GASOLINE, the PERSON does not produce GASOLINE. (a) Where a PERSON supplies GASOLINE to a REFINER who agrees in writing to FURTHER PROCESS the GASOLINE at the REFINER's REFINERY and to be treated as a PRODUCER of the GASOLINE, the REFINER shall be deemed for all purposes under this article to be the PRODUCER of the GASOLINE. (b) Where a PERSON blends OXYGENATES into GASOLINE which has already been supplied from a GASOLINE PRODUCTION FACILITY or IMPORT FACILITY, and does not alter the quality or quantity of the GASOLINE in any other way, the PERSON does not produce GASOLINE. "**PRODUCER**" means any PERSON who owns, leases, operates, controls or supervises a PRODUCTION FACILITY.	Initially adopted 4/22/99; amended 6/25/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 54, Cleaner Burning Gasoline (CBG) Program: Wintertime Program	VOCs	All CBG for use in Clark County, including transactions directly involving the fueling of MOTOR VEHICLES at a retail outlet or BULK PURCHASER CONSUMER facility.	Area		"**PRODUCTION FACILITY**" means a facility at which CBG or CBGBOB is produced. Upon request of a PRODUCER, the Department of Air Quality and Environmental Management may designate, as part of the PRODUCER's PRODUCTION FACILITY, a physically separate bulk storage facility which (A) is owned or leased by the PRODUCER, and (B) is operated by or at the direction of the PRODUCER and (C) is not used to store or distribute CBG or CBGBOB that is not supplied from the PRODUCTION FACILITY. "**REFINER**" means any PERSON who owns, leases, operates, controls or supervises a REFINERY. "**REFINERY**" means a facility that produces liquid fuels by distilling petroleum. "**SUPPLY**" means to provide or transfer a product to a physically separate facility, vehicle, or transportation system.	Initially adopted 4/22/99; amended 6/25/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04
					54.1.2. Unless otherwise specifically provided, this section shall apply from November 1, 1999 to March 31, 2000, and each such winter season thereafter.	
					54.1.3 The standards in Subsections 54.2.1 and 54.2.2 shall not apply to: (a) transactions directly involving the fueling of MOTOR VEHICLES at a retail outlet or BULK PURCHASER-CONSUMER facility, where the PERSON selling, offering, or supplying the GASOLINE demonstrates as an affirmative defense that the exceedance of the pertinent standard was caused by GASOLINE delivered to the retail outlet or BULK PURCHASER-CONSUMER facility prior to October 15th. If a GASOLINE storage tank received its last delivery before October 15th, GASOLINE dispensed from that tank will be exempt from enforcement of Subsections 54.2.1, 54.2.2 and 54.5 until the date that the first delivery is made after November 1st. (b) a sale, offer for sale, or supply of CBG to a REFINER if: the REFINER FURTHER PROCESSES the GASOLINE at the REFINER's REFINERY prior to any subsequent sale, offer for sale, or supply of the GASOLINE, and in the case of standards applicable only to PRODUCERS or IMPORTERS, the REFINER to whom the GASOLINE is sold or supplied is the PRODUCER of the GASOLINE pursuant to Section 54.	
				54.1.3 (c) GASOLINE with an octane rating of 98 or greater (R+m)/2, also known as "Racing Fuel": (1) fuel within this category shall contain the following maximum sulfur and aromatic hydrocarbon content: Sulfur - 10 ppm by weight Aromatic Hydrocarbons - 30% by volume.		

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 54, Cleaner Burning Gasoline (CBG) Program: Wintertime Program	VOCs	All CBG for use in Clark County, including transactions directly involving the fueling of MOTOR VEHICLES at a retail outlet or BULK PURCHASER CONSUMER facility.	Area	(2) The requirements of the following sections shall not apply to *Racing Fuel*: Section 54.3: Election of the Averaging Compliance Option for a GASOLINE Supplied from a Production or IMPORT FACILITY; Section 54.4: DESIGNATED ALTERNATIVE LIMITS; Section 54.5: Election of the Flat Limit Option for a GASOLINE Supplied from a Production or IMPORT FACILITY.		Initially adopted 4/22/99; amended 6/25/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04
				54.2.1 Standards for Sulfur Content 54.2.1.1 Maximum sulfur standard for all CBG. No PERSON shall sell, offer for sale, supply, offer for supply, or transport CBG which has a sulfur content exceeding 80 parts per million by weight.		
					54.2.2.2 Additional flat aromatic hydrocarbon standard for PRODUCERS and IMPORTERS. No PRODUCER or IMPORTER shall sell, offer for sale, supply, or offer for supply from its PRODUCTION FACILITY or IMPORT FACILITY CBG which has a aromatic hydrocarbon content exceeding 25.0 percent by volume, unless the transaction occurs during a period for which the PRODUCER or IMPORTER has elected to be subject to 54.2.2.3.	
					54.2.2.3 Aromatic hydrocarbon averaging compliance option for PRODUCERS and IMPORTERS. A PRODUCER or IMPORTER may designate an "averaging compliance" period of any number of days up to the period of November 1 through the following March 31. No PRODUCER or IMPORTER shall, during such period for which the PRODUCER or IMPORTER has elected to be subject to this Subsection (54.2.2.3), sell, offer for sale, supply, or offer for supply from its PRODUCTION FACILITY or IMPORT FACILITY CBG that on average for the period has an aromatic hydrocarbon content exceeding 22.0 percent by volume, unless elected: (1) A DESIGNATED ALTERNATIVE LIMIT for sulfur content has been established for the GASOLINE in accordance with the requirements of Subsection 54.4, (2) The sulfur content of the GASOLINE does not exceed the DESIGNATED ALTERNATIVE LIMIT, and (3) Where the DESIGNATED ALTERNATIVE Limit exceeds 30 parts per million, the excess sulfur content is fully offset in accordance with Subsection 54.4.2.(1).	
					54.4.2 Additional prohibitions regarding CBG to which a DESIGNATED ALTERNATIVE LIMIT has been assigned.	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 54, Cleaner Burning Gasoline (CBG) Program: Wintertime Program	VOCs	All CBG for use in Clark County, including transactions directly involving the fueling of MOTOR VEHICLES at a retail outlet or BULK PURCHASER CONSUMER facility.	Area		(1) Offsetting excess sulfur. Before or after the start of physical transfer from a PRODUCTION or IMPORT FACILITY of any FINAL BLEND of CBG to which a PRODUCER has assigned a DESIGNATED ALTERNATIVE LIMIT for sulfur content exceeding 30 parts per million, the PRODUCER or IMPORTER shall complete physical transfer from the same PRODUCTION or IMPORT FACILITY of CBG in sufficient quantity and with a DESIGNATED ALTERNATIVE LIMIT sufficiently below 30 parts per million to offset the mass of sulfur in excess of a limit of 30 parts per million. Offsetting shipments can have a date of physical transfer prior to November 1 if it can be demonstrated that the CBG in that FINAL BLEND is intended for sale during the period of November 1 through March 31. Offsetting shipments must be completed by March 31. (2) Offsetting excess aromatic hydrocarbons. Before or after the start of physical transfer from a PRODUCTION or IMPORT FACILITY of any FINAL BLEND of CBG to which a PRODUCER has assigned a DESIGNATED ALTERNATIVE LIMIT for aromatic hydrocarbon content exceeding 22.0 percent by volume, the PRODUCER or IMPORTER shall complete physical transfer from the same PRODUCTION or IMPORT FACILITY of CBG in sufficient quantity and with a DESIGNATED ALTERNATIVE LIMIT sufficiently below 22.0 percent by volume to offset the volume of aromatic hydrocarbons in excess of a limit of 22.0 percent. Offsetting shipments can have a date of physical transfer prior to November 1 if it can be demonstrated that the CBG in that FINAL BLEND is intended for sale during the period of November 1 through March 31. Offsetting shipments must be completed by March 31.	Initially adopted 4/22/99; amended 6/25/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 55, 8-Hour Ozone Designation	VOC and NO_x	Stationary Sources	Stationary	55.4(a)(1) ...A new major STATIONARY SOURCE is considered major for VOC and/or NO_x if it EMITS or has a total POTENTIAL TO EMIT equal to or exceeding the EMISSION rate denoted in Table 55.4(a)(1). A new major STATIONARY SOURCE is defined to include: a Non-Major MODIFICATION or a MODIFICATION, greater than or equal to 40 tons of emissions per years, to an existing NON-MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE which results in that NON-MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE being classified as a major STATIONARY SOURCE. *Ozone Nonattainment rules apply to all stationary sources => 100 tons per year of either NOx or VOC except for the North Ivanpah Valley, Eldorado Valley, and Las Vegas Valley which must be => 50 tons per year.*		12/21/04
				55.4(b). The *Owner and/or Operator* of a new major STATIONARY SOURCE or a MAJOR MODIFICATION to an existing major STATIONARY SOURCE shall adopt, as an EMISSION Control, either the BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (BACT) or the LOWEST ACHIEVABLE EMISSION RATE (LAER), for VOC and/or NO_x, as applicable. The required EMISSION Control is denoted in Table 55.4(b) per AIR QUALITY PLANNING REGION within the 8-Hour Ozone NONATTAINMENT AREA. If the EPA or the State of Nevada promulgates more stringent EMISSION Control requirements for the 8-Hour Ozone NONATTAINMENT AREA in Clark County, Nevada, then the source must comply with the more stringent EMISSION Control requirements. This subsection applies to any new major STATIONARY SOURCE which is deemed major for VOC and/or NO_x. This subsection also applies to a MAJOR MODIFICATION at an existing major STATIONARY SOURCE which is deemed a MAJOR MODIFICATION for VOC and/or NO_x. *BACT applies to all areas except LAER applies to VOC in North Ivanpah Valley, Eldorado Valley, and the Las Vegas Valley.*		
					55.6 A new major STATIONARY SOURCE or an existing MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE undergoing a MAJOR MODIFICATION must comply with the OFFSET requirements contained in Section 59 or Appendix S of 40 CFR Part 51.	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 59, Emission Offsets	VOC and NO_x	Stationary sources	Stationary	Table 59.1.1 – MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE Federal OFFSET Thresholds by Source Type, Area Designation, and Pollutant. **NEW MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE OFFSET THRESHOLDS** Basic NONATTAINMENT AREA: NO_x: PTE => 100 VOC: PTE => 100 **MODIFYING MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE OFFSET THRESHOLDS (AFTER MODIFICATION)** Basic NONATTAINMENT AREA: NO_x: PTE => 100 and NEI => 40 VOC: PTE => 100 and NEI => 40		Adopted 12/4/01; amended 6/3/03, 7/1/04, 10/7/04, 3/15/05
				Table 59.1.2 – Federal OFFSET Ratio Requirements by Area Designation and Pollutant. Basic NONATTAINMENT AREA: NOx: 1:1 VOC: 1:1		
					59.1.5 Use of ERCs or EMISSION Reductions to Satisfy Federal OFFSET Requirements. Pollutant specific EMISSIONS shall be OFFSET with existing federal ERCs issued by Clark County or the State of Nevada for that specific pollutant or mitigated with FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE EMISSION reductions of the same pollutant. Interpollutant trading is prohibited.	
					59.3.3 Restrictions on OFFSETTING EMISSIONS between AIRSHED REGIONS. OFFSETTING EMISSIONS from a source located within an AIRSHED REGION with EMISSION reductions from a source located in a different AIRSHED REGION shall not be allowed, with an exception that applies to Ozone precursor pollutants. The CONTROL OFFICER may approve the use of NO_X and VOC EMISSION reductions between AIRSHED REGIONS for the same NONATTAINMENT AREA within the Clark County boundary to satisfy NO_X and VOC OFFSET requirements for that NONATTAINMENT AREA.	
					59.4.2 General Requirements. 59.4.2.1 EMISSION reductions used to satisfy a Federal OFFSET requirement must be SURPLUS, PERMANENT, QUANTIFIABLE, and FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE as defined in Section 0 of the Air Quality Regulations.	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 60, Evaporation and Leakage	VOC	Materials such as, but not limited to, solvent, or other volatile com-pounds such as paints, acids, alkalies, pesticides, fertilizer, and manure	Area	60.1.1 Materials such as, but not limited to, solvent, or other volatile compounds such as paints, acids, alkalies, pesticides, fertilizer, and manure shall be processed, stored, used and transported in such a manner and by such means that they will not evaporate, leak, escape or be otherwise discharged into the ambient air so as to cause or contribute to AIR POLLUTION; and where control methods are available to reduce effectively the contribution to AIR POLLUTION from evaporation, leakage, or discharge as determined by the CONTROL OFFICER, the installation and use of such control methods, devices or equipment shall be mandatory.		Amended 6/28/79, 9/3/81, 6/11/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04
		Degreasing operations	Stationary	60.2.1 Disposal or transfer to is not permitted where evaporation into the atmosphere is greater than ten percent (10%) by weight of the solvent.		
		Degreasing	Stationary	60.2.1.8 If the degreasing operation employs a HIGHLY VOLATILE SOLVENT, or if a solvent is heated above 50° C (120° F), then one of the following control devices must be used: 1) freeboard that gives a FREEBOARD RATIO > 0.7, 2) water cover (solvent must be insoluble in and heavier than water), or 3) other systems of equivalent control.		
		Surface Coating: Large Appliances flashoff area (s), and large appliance coating lines involved in prime, single, or top-coat coating operations.	Stationary	60.3.1.2 No PERSON shall cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS in excess of 0.34 kilograms per liter of coating (2.8 pounds per gallon), minus water, and as delivered to the coating applicator.	60.3.1.5 Exception: 60.3.1.5.1 Does not apply to the use of quick drying lacquers for repair of scratches and nicks which occur during assembly provided the volume does not exceed 1.0 liters in any one 8 hour period.	
		Cutback asphalt	Area	60.4.2 After July 1, 1980, use of Slow Curing (SC), medium curing (MC), or rapid curing (RC) cutback asphalt for paving purposes is prohibited, within the Las Vegas Valley.	60.4.3 Exceptions to Subsection 60.4.2 are as follows: 60.4.3.1 The use of Slow or Medium Curing cutback asphalt may be allowed as a penetrating prime cost on lightly-traveled gravel surface or surfaces for temporary traffic;	
					60.4.3.2 The use of Slow or Medium Curing cutback asphalt may be placed in long period storage or for the stockpiling of patching mixes used for paving maintenance;	
					60.4.3.3 Cutback asphalt may be used when the forecast ambient temperature for the twenty-four (24) hour period following application of such asphalt is not expected to exceed 10C (50F).	

AQR §	Precursor Regulated	Source Regulated	Source Category	Emission Limitation	Special Conditions	Adoption Date
Section 70, Emergency Procedures	VOC, NO_x and others	Generalized condition of AIR POLLU-TION or the operation of one or more particular sources of air contaminant	All	70.1 If the CONTROL OFFICER determines that either a generalized condition of AIR POLLUTION or the operation of one or more particular sources of air contaminant is causing or may cause imminent danger to human health or safety, he may declare that an episode condition such as an episode condition such as an alert, warning, or an emergency exists. The CONTROL OFFICER may order the prohibition, restriction, reduction or discontinuance of the EMISSIONS of any air contaminant which is causing or may cause aggravation of the condition.	70.2 Any order issued pursuant to Subsection 70.1 above, shall expire by limitation 24 hours after it takes effect, unless affirmed and extended, modified or set aside by the Air Pollution Control HEARING BOARD with that period of time.	Amended 7/24/79, 6/11/01, 6/3/03, 7/1/04